OLD WHISKEYS.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, have now a stock of fully Matured Whiskeys from the following Houses :—

Kidd and Shadbolt, London (as used at the Bombay Club).

James Cathcart & Co., Leith, N. B.

Page, Sandeman, of Pall Mall, London.

(List of Club Wines on application.)

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,285—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, APRIL 19, 1888.

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

THE WATERBURY WATCH.

KEYLESS, RELIABLE, ACCURATE, DURABLE.

Guaranteed for two years.

Repairs never exceed **One Rupee.**

Rs. 8-8. **Rs. 8-8.**

May be obtained from

Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Limited,

or at the Office of the Company,

Medows Street, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

VARIOUS improvements having been made for the greater convenience and comfort of passengers travelling in *the second saloon*, special attention is called to *the advantageous terms* on which *excellent accommodation* to and from Europe can now be obtained.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels	Tons	H. P.	Captain.	FRIDAY.
B. L. GANGES	4191	800	E. Stewart	20th April
B.M. L. SUTLEJ	4124	800	W. D. Worcester	27th "
** ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	27th "
B. L. PESHAWUR	3300	600	W. A. Wheler	4th May
* SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	11th May.
B. L. SHANNON	4182	800	C. R. Edwards	18th "
				Tuesday
* ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	22nd May
B.L. THAMES	4401	800	W. A. Seaton	29th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	5th June
B.L.KAISAR-I-HIND	4023	700	A. W. Adamson.	12th "
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	19th "
B. L. CLYDE	4124	800	E. M. Edmond	26th "

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi and thence to London, and those marked B. M. L. to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.

The Brindisi steamers will call at Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London, and the Brindisi Marseilles steamers at Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

* Passengers by these vessels change at Aden to steamer for Brindisi and London.

** Extra, with cargo and passengers for Aden only.

† Those vessels proceed to Aden only, and passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are required for places in the Sleeping Cars.

The Company also issue return tickets to Brindisi including railway fares to London and back *via* Taranto, Naples, Rome, and Genoa.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Steamers will be despatched as a bove on (or about) the following dates :—April 21st and May 5th, and 19th. And fortnightly thereafter.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, March 13, 1888.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.

FARE to all Ports of Italy, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third class respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE.

Steamer.	Tons. H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
SINGAPORE	5,000 800	20th April	10th June.
MANILLA	5,000 800	10th May	1st July.
D. BALDUINO	5,000 800	1st June	20th July.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *viâ* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European servants and native ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100 respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.		To sail.
BISAGNO	...	21st April 1888.
STURA	...	12th May 1888.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Mar. 19, 1888

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS

BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger.	4,000	650	1st May.
POSEIDON	S. Mersa	4,600	650	7th May.
AMPHITRITE	L. Lomesich	4,600	650	1st June.
BERENICE	E. Perini	3,500	550	7th June.

EXTRA STEAMERS TO TRIESTE.

ORION	G. Mattiazzi	3,330	550	25th April.
ELEKTRA	P. Mersa	4,200	600	2th May.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 120

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 850	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 18th inst., BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the [redacted] launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
MELPOMENE	A. Malusa			14th May. 1888.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, Feb. 21, 1888.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessels	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
S.S. ASTON HALL	J. A. Hill	3990	400	30th Apr
S.S. WORSLEY HALL	J. Verrill	3300	400	15th May
S.S. EDEN HALL	T.H.S. Millard	3303	400	13th June

These Steamers have accommodation for a limited number of Passengers at moderate rates. Do not carry Surgeon or Stewardess.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Passengers can book through to London Overland.

S.S. RUFFORD HALL	W. J. Moffat	4000	550	15th May
S.S. WERNERTH HALL	A.B. McDougall	4100	500	to follow.
S.S. MERTON HALL	J. Hughes	4100	500	26th June

These fast steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay trade, and carry both Surgeon and Stewardess. Cabins are all on deck and forward of the Engines.

The RUFFORD HALL has only recently been built, and is fitted with all the modern improvements including the electric light throughout saloon and cabins.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES AND CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, March 31, 1888.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
BELGRAVIA	G. Boothby	5000	600	19th April.
PERSIA	R. Hutchinson	3317	480	19th "
ARABIA	J. Laird	3341	480	31st "
VICTORIA	W. Russell	3337	480	16th June

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

HISPANIA	W. Marr	3330	480	5th May

Passengers by s. s. HISPANIA can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles.)

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every Comfort for First-Class Passengers.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, February 21, 1888

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

THE following approximate sailings of Steamer of H. H. the Sultan of Zanzibar have been arranged :—

BOMBAY, POONA, AND BYCULLA.

	Capt.	Tons.	
S. S. MALACCA	Fergusson.	1120	1st May.

For Freight and Passage apply to

VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.,
Agents.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S.S. "COCONADA," 867 tons, on FRIDAY, 20th April, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Kutch Mandvie, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, (on arrival of Outward English Mails), calling at Kurrachee, Bahrein, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Bsareh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "CANARA," 1,903 tons, on THURSDAY, 19th April, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S.S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on THURSDAY, 19th April, at noon.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S.S. "KERBELA," 1,978 tons, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th May, at noon.

FOR MORMUGAO AND BACK TO BOMBAY, CALLING AT INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

THE S.S. "MECCA," 1,400 tons, will leave Bombay for Mormugao every WEDNESDAY at noon, and MARMAGAO every SATURDAY, at 7 p.m., or, on arrival of the passenger train, and the s.s. "BUSHEER," 792 tons, will leave the same ports, at same hours, on SATURDAY and TUESDAY, respectively.

BOMBAY to MORMUGAO	First Class	Rs. 15 0
Do.	Second Class	" 7 8
Do.	Deck without diet	" 1 0

Further particulars can be had on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 18t April, 1888. Agents.

[redacted]LAN LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Steamer	Tons	Commander	Sailing date on or about
CLAN GRAHAM"	3,000	C. Alexanderson	25th Apl. 1888.

THESE STEAMERS are fitted with every requisite for the comfort of passengers. The saloon and cabins are all on the Upper Deck.

Qualified Surgeon and Stewardess carried.

Passengers can be booked through to London (overland, from Marseilles) by these steamers, and passages are granted on favorable terms.

For particulars as to Cabins plans, passage money, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Forbes Street, Bombay, 13th March, 1888.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers without charge for commission. A pamphlet giving rates and full particulars forwarded on application. Grindlay's Handbook for Travellers may also be had free.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA.

COOK'S TRAVELLING AGENCY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Reductions to Family Parties and Missionaries.

Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports.

Through Booking *via* Japan, America, Australia, &c.

Pamphlet and full particulars post free.

THOMAS COOK AND SON,
RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.
Calcutta : 11, Old Court-House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PARRISH'S CHEMICAL FOOD

OR COMPOUND SYRUP OF THE PHOSPHATES.

OF great value as a Nutritive Tonic, and for counteracting weakness arising from want of power in the organs of digestion to assimilate food. Extremely useful in Anæmia, and much recommended by Medical men as one of the most palatable and efficient of Ferruginous preparations.

Per Bottle—Re. 1 and Re. 1-12.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE ORIENTAL HEALTH SALINE.

THIS cooling, refreshing, and most invigorating Saline relieves headache and sickness; allays Febrile symptoms, and affords immediate relief in all simple Derangements of the stomach.

It furnishes to the blood and system generally in an agreeable form those natural saline elements which are of *vital importance*, and positively essential to a healthy and vigorous condition. For Biliousness and Habitual Constipation it is specially recommended, rapidly relieving the symptoms.

For impurities of Blood, Skin Eruptions, Boils, &c., depending upon a disorganized state of the stomach, it is very useful.

In Gout and Rheumatism it has a most beneficial effect if the directions are carefully attended to.

Price, Re. 1-4 per bottle.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

IODIZED SARSAPARILLA.

A COMBINATION of the fluid extract of Sarsaparilla prepared with the greatest care from the Red Jamaica Root and Iodide of Potassium, combining the active properties of Sarsaparilla with those of the Iodide. It is specially recommended as an Alterative and Blood-purifier.

Per bottle, Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 4 Cash.

PREPARED ONLY BY
TREACHER AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9. HUMMUM STREET, FORT. BOMBAY.

BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,

With an alphabetical index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list,

with number of Stand, &c.

Complete and easy referen

Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.

Can be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.

Cloth Limp Cover.

Price, Annas 4.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

PURE ÆRATED WATERS.

SPECIAL CLEANLINESS in the process of manufacture.
Perfect Purity of all ingredients used.
Fully charged with Carbonic Acid Gas.

The Waters manufactured by T & Co. are fully equal to any obtainable, and may be taken *AD LIBITUM* with perfect safety :—

	Per doz. Rs. a.		Per doz. Rs. a.
Soda Water	0 12	Raspberryade	1 0
Tonic Water (the original)	1 0	Ærated Water	0 12
Seltzer Water, introduced by T. & C.	1 0	Potash Water	0 12
Lemonade	1 0	Lithia Water	1 0
Gingerade	1 0	Vichy Water	1 4
Ginger Ale	1 8	Citrate of Potash Water	1 8
Ozo	2 0		

N.B.—Orders for 2 dozen and upwards delivered free to any part of Bombay.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
CHEMISTS, &c.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NAPIER JOHNSTONE.

CUTLER, PALMER AND Co.

ARTISTIC NOVELTIES AND CURIOSITIES.

A SELECT LOT of IVORY NISHKIS just to hand, beautifully and quaintly carved.

Also a large and splendid selection of Japanese and Chinese Artistic ware always on hand for inspection at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES to make room for fresh goods.

Just unpacked Fresh Dry Ginger in Crystallized Sugar in two lb. tins, very nice and palatable.

EBRAHIM ADAMALLY,
CHINA BAZAAR, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,

TWO MINUTES FROM APOLLO BUNDER,

FORT, BOMBAY.

A FINE SPACIOUS VERANDAH placed all round the Building, and this addition has been so planned as to give privacy so inadequately attained in most Hotels with added comfort to Visitors and Residents.

Passengers at Church Gate and Victoria Stations met by Hotel Servants.

P. VUCCINO,

PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTIST.

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY

from 9 a,m. to 4 p.m.

MEADOW STREET, FORT,

BOMBAY.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO. LD.

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of the Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.,

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders.

Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.

Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.

The Climax Motor, &c.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

For Sale—Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines and Pumps.

WORKS AND OFFICE, MAZAGON.

CERTIFICATE.—We have been using your Eucalyptus Boiler Fluid for the last seven months with the greatest success. We are enabled now to entirely dispense with scaling our Boilers, as the Fluid keeps the interior quite clean and prevents corrosion by an inky coating on the Boiler Plates.

It is the Best Composition for the prevention of Scale in Boilers we know of, after several trials with other Fluids extending over a practice of twenty years.

J. MUNRO,
Engineer and Manager,
Bombay Saw Mills Company, Ld.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,
SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

"SQUARE BOTTLE" WHISKY.

CUTLER, PALMER AND Co.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.,

WATCH MANUFACTURERS
AND
WHOLESALE WATCH SUPPLIERS
OFFER NOW THE WHOLE STOCK OF THEIR
NON-KEYLESS WATCHES
A REDUCTION OF 20 PER CENT.

N.B.—At a Meeting of the Directors of the above Company, on the 22nd March, it was resolved that the stock of their Key-winding Gold and Silver Watches should be offered to the Public at a reduction of 20 per cent. with the exception of their McCabe's Gold Watches, on which they allow 10 per cent. only.

This concession will, no doubt, induce intending Purchasers to obtain a good Watch at a very low price.

To Mofussil Constituen shall be glad to send a few Watches to select from on being informed of the approximate value.

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.,

WATCH MANUFACTURERS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

HOMEWARD BOUND.

TEAS, very choice, Indian, for friends at Home.

CHEROOTS, finest qualities, for self and friends.

CHUTNIES, much appreciated at Home.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY & POONA.

PIANOFORTES

SCHIEDMAYER'S, Stuttgart.
ROENISCH, Dresden.
COLLARD AND COLLARD,
PLEYEL AND WOLFF, Paris.
KAPS, Dresden.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LISTS FREE BY POST.

SOUNDY & Co., Ld.
SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS, BOMBAY.

PHILLIPS & CO., Limited.

WINE MERCHANTS.

LIGHT WINES AND REFRESHING BEVERAGES FOR THE HOT SEASON.

BEFORE PURCHASING elsewhere a trial is solicited, as each of the BRANDS which we offer has been carefully selected after repeated trials, and we are confident better value cannot be obtained in the Presidency.

*** DETAILED PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

SPECIALITIES.

CLARETS.

FRENCH—DEJEUNER—A special importation, highly recommended, really sound, and of good body, fine Bouquet, moderate price ...per dozen Quarts 12 0

AUSTRALIAN—SPECIAL BRAND—A Wine specially selected for us, fully fermented, highly agreeable, and fit for the table at breakfast or dinner. No Wine can be compared to this for delicacy and body at the price we quote ...per dozen Quarts 12 0

ITALIAN—VINODA TAVOLO, a good Dinner Wine, light and agreeable, and used at good tables in Italy... ...per dozen Quarts 14 8

CHIANTI—of Barone Ricasoli, first quality, can be strongly recommended to invalids... ...per dozen Quarts 18 0

STILL WHITE WINES.

GERMAN—LAUBENHEIMER—one of the best cheap Wines produced in any country ...per dozen Quarts 19 0

ITALIAN—CAPRI G SCALA—a delicious wine ...per dozen Quarts 18 0

VERMOUTH CINZANO—a refreshing wine with Tonic properties...per dozen Quarts 18 0

AUSTRALIAN—HOCK—pure natural Wine, unsurpassed in value... ...per dozen Quarts 20 0

FRENCH—CHABLIS—possessing good body and bouquet ...per dozen Quarts 22 0

BARSAC—light with fine character... ...per dozen Quarts 22 8

SAUTERNE—of full body and mellow flavour... per dozen Quarts 29 8

SPARKLING WHITE WINE.

SAUMUR—A genuine dry Sparkling Wine—makes an exhilarating and pleasant "Cup" ... ... per dozen Quarts 26 0

PHILLIPS'
"IMPERIAL" FRUIT SYRUPS

ARE MOST DELICIOUS BEVERAGES POSSESSING ALL THE PIQUANCY OF SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS, but perfectly FREE FROM ALCOHOL,

And they relieve in a decidedly gratifying manner THIRST or DEPRESSION, those named are now available and only need to be tried to receive the APPROBATION of all and being INEXPENSIVE are within the reach of every one.

Absinth,	Maraschino,
Apple Punch	Noyeau,
Blackberry,	Orange Bitters,
Black Currant,	Orleans Plum,
Chartreuse,	Pine Apple,
Elderette,	Punch,
Gingerale,	Raspberry,
Ginger Brandy,	Red Currant,
Hops,	Scotch Toddy,
Lemon,	Shrub,
Lime Juice,	Spiced Ale,
Limetta,	Strawberry,

Tangerine Orange.

Single Bottle, Re. 1-4.
Per dozen Assorted, Rs. 13-8.

PHILLIPS & CO., Limited.

Temple House, Camp, and Bhoodwar Peth City, POONA.

Oriental Bank Buildings, Fort and Byculla Bridge, BOMBAY.

INDIAN COOKERY.—LOCAL.

BY AN ANGLO-INDIAN.

An edition, Revised and Enlarged. 155 pages large 8 vo, containing over 400 recipes, for Soups, Fish, Roasts, Stews, made Dishes, Vegetables, Salads, Sauces, Curries, Balchowa, Chutnies, Pickles, Pastries, Fruit-stews, Puddings, Cakes, Xmas Sweets, Jams, Jellies, Preserves, &c., &c., with chapters on Domestic Economy, Kitchen Requisites, Marketing, &c., &c.

Price, Rs. 2, or interleaved for M. S. additions, Rs. 2-8. Postage, 2 annas extra.

Sold at the Bombay Tract and Book Society.

COOPER, MADON & Co., Booksellers.

and at the White House, Colaba Causeway.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

BANKERS and AGENTS to MEMBERS of H. M. SERVICES, REGIMENTS, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS, and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept.
FIXED DEPOSITS received.
FAMILY and TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.
BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London.
CHEQUES on London cashed or collected.
INVESTMENTS and SALES made in STOCKS and SHARES.
PAY and PENSIONS realised.
PASSAGES booked and Baggage shipped.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
PACKAGES landed and shipped.
NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES ordered.
ASSURANCES effected, Marine, Fire, and Life.
SUPPILES of every description procured.

Terms and particulars upon application.

London Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment on BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising.*

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines on Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., erling that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broa Re. 1 per month. For every additional square food annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Rs. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent. twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager of the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Esplanade Road For

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PROFESSOR CHATRE'S CIRCUS,

OPPOSITE THE CRAWFORD MARKET.
PERFORMANCE EVERY NIGHT, AT 9 P.M.,
AND
AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE, AT 4 P.M.,
ON WEDNESDAYS & SATURDAYS.
SEE HAND BILLS.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

THE ANCHOR LINE S. S. "BELGRAVIA," sails to-day from off the Apollo Bunder at 10-30 a. m. Passengers are requested to be on board at 10 a. m.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 19th April, 1888.

THE ANCHOR LINE S.S. "HISPANIA" has ARRIVED from Glasgow and Liverpool, and is DISCHARGING in the Prince's Dock.

CONSIGNEES are requested to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of Consignees, unless Boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claim for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the landing shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damages, &c.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 18th April, 1888.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—The ADJOURNED QUARTERLY and SPECIAL MEETINGS of the Corporation will be held here on THURSDAY, the 19th inst., at 3 p.m. and 3-15 p.m.

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation; & Secy., Town Council.
Bombay, Municipal Offices, 18th April, 1888.

TO BE LET, a very desirable upper-floor of a BUNGALOW, situated in Middle Colaba, of the Bungalow known as MARINE VILLA, facing the Sea on the west side. Rent moderate. For particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby Row. House Agent.

TO LET, with immediate possession, the very desirable upper-storeyed BUNGALOW at Breach Candy, next door to Eden Hall, admirably adapted for a Native family as well, as there are all the suitable conveniences for an English Home. For Rent and other particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby Row. House Agent.

WANTED, A PRACTICAL MAN who will be capable of personally Superintending and directing up-country Smiths and Carpenters in a Workshop, and also the ordinary P. W. D. Works of a Military Station. A suitable man will be taken on as a Sub-Overseer, 1st Grade, on the Temporary Establishment, and the employment will probably be continuous.

Apply with copies of testimonials, and stating pay, &c., required, to

THE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER,
Ahmednagar District.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

1. TENDERS are invited for the execution of PETTY REPAIRS WORKS in the Bombay Defences Division, of which full particulars may be obtained at the office of the undersigned.

2. Tenders, which should be sealed, will be received by the undersigned on WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, at 1 p.m., and must be accompanied by Rs. 50, earnest money.

3. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

E. G. SPILSBURY, Capt., R.E.,
Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences.
Bombay Defence Office, Middle Colaba, 17th April, 1888.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Commissariat Storekeeper-General, Bombay, at 11-30 a.m., on 21st May, 1888, for SUPPLY of COUNTRY MALT LIQUOR at Neemuch, Nusseerabad, Kurrachee, Hyderabad, Aden, Ahmedabad, Deesa, and Abu.

Forms of Tenders and all further particulars can be obtained on application to the Commissariat Storekeeper-General, Bombay.

J. M. BOYD, Colonel,
For Commissary-General.
Commissary-General's Office, Poona, 14th April, 1888.

JUBILEE JEWEL SAFE,
LINED WITH BEST VELVET
AND
SOLID GOLD KEY,
BY CHUBB & SON.

HAS BEEN SPECIALLY DESIGNED FOR LADIES who require a small and inexpensive receptacle for JEWELLERY in frequent use. THIS SAFE is strongly made of WROUGHT-IRON, the door being secured by CHUBB'S PATENT DETECTOR LOCK, with small and neat solid GOLD KEY, in addition to the usual two steel ones silver-plated, in Chubb's Registered key chain. IT IS HANDSOMELY PAINTED AND DECORATED. The total height is 4 feet 6 inches. The size of the SAFE is 12" by 14" by 14" (lined with velvet). THE STAND is of IRON, and the SAFE is too heavy to be easily moved.

Apply to E. P. CHUBB,
CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART.
37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1847.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen-Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of RADHABAI (widow of SHAH KHUSHALDAS BHAGWANDAS) late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, deceased. SHAH VITHALDAS SUKKARAM, the sole Executor named in the Will.....Petitioners

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the grant of Probate

Witness, Sir Charles Sargent, Kt., Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 14th day of April, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-Eight, and in the Fifty-first year of our Reign.

J. W. ORR,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay

L. N. BANAJI,
The 14th day of April, 1888.
MESSRS MANSUKHLAL and DAMODAR,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED 1710.

POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS, MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and other insurable property in Bombay and Mofussil at current rates, by

BENN. ASHLEY & Co., Agents.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
ESTABLISHED 1803.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,200,000
PAID-UP.....£ 300,000
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS over.....£1,600,000

POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise in Bombay and up-country issued, on behalf of the above Company at most favourable rates, by the Undersigned, from whom all particulars may be obtained.

BENN, ASHLEY & Co., Agents.

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(in pamphlet form)
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona or the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily
" " " Overland Summary
" " " Weekly Budget
" " " Bi-weekly
The Indian Travellers' Guide
Maclean's Guide to Bombay

And for all other publications issuing from this Office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co.
Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona.

NEW STATIONERY

CAN BE HAD AT

The Bombay Gazette Office

16, ESPLANADE,
(NEXT TO THE CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOL.)

NOTE-PAPER.

	Rs. a.	
IMPERIAL TREASURY, ROSE REP—Albert size, extra double thick	8 0	per ream.
Do. do. do. Blue	8 0	"
IMPERIAL TREASURY, VELLUM REP—extra double thick, octavo	8 0	"
IMPERIAL TREASURY CREAM LAID—extra thick, large octavo	7 8	"
IMPERIAL TREASURY VELLUM REP—Albert size	7 0	"
THE "CASTLE"—Double thick, cream laid, octavo	5 8	"
SUPER CREAM LAID—Double thick, large 8vo	5 8	"
THICK SATIN SUPERFINE CREAM LAID—Albert size	3 0	"
BANK LARGE POST, Cream wove, very tough and good Post paper	2 8	"
Ditto.—Azure wove ditto.	2 8	"
"RELIANCE" Note-paper, Superfine, Cream Laid, extra good quality	2 8	"
SUPERFINE CREAM Note-paper, "S. D. 5,"	2 0	"

All the above are in four packets of five quires each, which may be had singly.

ENVELOPES.

	Rs. a.	
IMPERIAL TREASURY, ROSE REP, to match "Albert"	1 4	per 100
IMPERIAL TREASURY, BLUE REP.	1 4	"
IMPERIAL TREASURY VELLUM REP, to match octavo of same quality	1 8	"
IMPERIAL TREASURY CREAM LAID—extra thick, to match large octavo note-paper	1 8	"
IMPERIAL TREASURY, Vellum Rep, to match "Albert" note-paper of same quality	1 4	"
"VELLUM," strong, thick, unglazed, to match Imperial Vellum note-paper	2 2	per 250
COMMERCIAL BANK.—Large size envelope, as good as hand made, to match Bank Large Post, cream	4 12	per 1,000
MOTTLED GREY.—Same quality as above—beautifully finished	4 8	"
"MAGIC," Quality 11B, large size to hold a Post Note-paper	4	"
RAILWAY BUFF	2 0	"
ADVERTISER," No. 4	1 14	"
'SPECIAL," No. 7, larger size, than the above	1 12	"
SPECIAL," Superfine Cream Laid, small size	1 10	"
SQUARE No. 2.—Same size as above, but a little thinner	1 8	per 250
'GLOBE, O," extra large square Envelope	1 4	"
LARGE SQUARE.—For invitation cards	0 8	"

STATIONERY.

IN CONVENIENT BOXES.

OLEOGRAPH STATIONERY Boxes with brass clasp, containing 100 sheets superior Note-paper and 100 Envelopes to match	2 8	each.
"APSLEY" Box.—Paper box, containing 48 sheets Note-paper and 48 Envelopes double thick, delicate tints, assorted	0 12	"

EXPRESS CARDS.—Very handsome cards, gilt edged, with envelopes of the latest style to match, Cream, White, Fawn, Cerulean, or Grey colour, 50 Cards and 50 Envelopes in each box 1 0

Other varieties, from Annas 8 to Rs. 2-8 per box.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE."
Samples of Notepaper and Envelopes free on application.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

PROPRIETORS,
LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES
DRUG COMPANY,
LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

EXPORT AGENTS,
BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES and Co., Coleman-street, London.
NEWBERY and SONS, 37, Newgate-street, London.
BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farringdon-street, London.
SANGER and SON, Oxford-street, London.

And all the Lonon Wholesale Houses.

AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY.
SMITH, STANISTREET and Co.; BATHGATE and C Calcutta.

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
TREACHER and Co.; BOLTON and Co.

AGENTS FOR THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.
BARBIE Co.; DE BEAUX and Co.; SCOTT MASCURINE and Co.

AGENTS FOR RANGOON.
THE RANGOON MEDICAL HALL.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNES CHLORODYNE
THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and ad from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Brownes is a DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and Imitation.
Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT,
Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.

NOTICES.

SEA AND OCEAN
RAPID NAVIGATION.

A LECTURE on this subject will be delivered at the Framji Cowasji Institute, on SATURDAY, the 21st instant, by Mr. G. A. de PENNING, explanatory of his patent for securing increased speed or rapidity of Ocean Navigation.

SIR HENRY MORLAND, Kt., R.N., will take the chair at 5-30.

ADMISSION FREE.

THE ALBERT EDWARD MILLS COMPANY, Ld., BROACH.

NOTICE is hereby given that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the above Company will be held at the registered office of the Company in Broach, on April 19, 1888, at 5 p.m., Madras time, for the purpose of confirming the resolution passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the shareholders held on the 29th March, 1888.

By order of the Directors,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Agents.

Broach, 10th April, 1888.

ALFRED MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Ld., BROACH.

NOTICE is hereby given that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the registred office of the Company in Broach, on April 19, 1888, at 5-15 p.m., Madras time, for the purpose of confirming the resolutions passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held on the 29th March, 1888.

By order of the Directors,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Agents.

Broach, 10th April, 1888.

SPINNING MACHINERY.
CAUTION TO MAKERS AND USERS.

WE the undersigned, Assignees of Letters Patent No 323, A.D. 1882, HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that Proceedings in Chancery will be commenced against any persons infringing the above Letter's Patent, and Persons are warned against purchasing Spinning-frames having "Hinged open Anti-ballooning Plates or Forks," or otherwise made in accordance with the said Letters Patent.

A reward of £10 will be given for any information leading to the legal proof of such infringement, and communications may be addressed either to the undersigned or to Messrs. Fullagar and Hulton, solicitors, Bolton, or to Mr. H. Barlow, Patent Agent, Manchester.

Dated this 23rd day of February, 1888.

DOBSON and BARLOW, Machine Makers,
Kay-street Works, Bolton.

ELECTRIC LIGHT INSTALLATIONS.

MESSRS. GANZ and Co., Ld., Bombay Agency, Bombay, are prepared to give estimates for the SUPPLY of DYNAMO-MACHINES, TRANSFORMERS, ARC, and INCANDESCENT LAMPS, and all necessary Electric plant, together with suitable power (either Steam, Gas, or Water Motors.)

MESSRS. GANZ & Co., Ld., obtained the FIRST ORDER OF MERIT at the Adelaide Jubilee Exhibition for the excellence of their Exhibits shown at work on that occasion.

The following are a few of the Central Stations working with our system, viz:—

Budapest	4,000 lamps	London	200	lamps.
Lucerne	1,800 "	Rome	12,000	"
Monte Vido	7,200 "	Milan	1,500	"
Melbourne	3,500 "	Odessa	2,500	"

For particulars of our system, please to apply to GANZ & Co., Ld., Bombay Office, Opposite Custom House.

FOR SALE,
AT
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR

A HANDSOME and light new canoe-shaped LANDAU, with patent head, by Lewis, of Salisbury.

A fresh batch of neat and best quality double and single HARNESSES, also Lady's and Gentleman's riding BRIDLES.

A fresh supply of the best real MOCHA COFFEE.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Best white Doeskin-seated Lady's SADDLE, complete, with improved balance strap and Victoria iron. And best double Bridle complete.

A light and neat new Perth DOG-CART, with lady's folding steps and a patent brake by Windover, and a set of brass mounted English-made double harness for PONIES.

A pair of well matched CHESTNUT WALER MARES, very fast in harness, the property of a gentleman proceeding to England.

A handsome GREY ARAB HORSE, 15 hands high, a very good saddle horse, and fast in harness.

A handsome BAY WALER COB, very quiet to ride, and up to weight.

Apply to
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY.
FOR
1888.

Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1888 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the immense progress made by the city in recent years.

The new buildings, which have added in the course of the year just closed over sixteen lakhs to the value of the property on the books of the Municipal Corporation for assessment purposes, are in themselves striking evidence of the continuous growth of Bombay.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide now gives for the first time a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations.

The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

Agents for Maclean's Guide to Bombay
Messrs. COOPER, MADON AND Co.,
Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona.
DOSSABHOY CURSETJEE BHOWNUGREE
Bhownugree Street, Surat.

SARSAPARILLA.
Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the ACUITY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
"We recommend your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla*."—*Medical Review.*
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin*
The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed.—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON
(Member of the Pharmaceutical Society)
270 Regent St., London.

Sold in small, medium and large bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark

W at the bottom of the bottle.

WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co., BOLTON AND Co., and PHILLIPS AND Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1888. With photographs of Kattywar Princes. Cloth bound Rs. 5 postage, 4 annas.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL...£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND.....£800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.
Rampart Row, W.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND—£200,000.
BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION,
Limited.
PAID-UP CAPITAL..... £ 548,900.
REST..... " 132,412.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.

DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest:—
FIXED, for 12 months ..... 5 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " ..... 4 per cent. "
and for other periods subject to special arrangement.
INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current accounts daily balances not exceeding Rs. 25,000.
DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
SECURITIES received for Custody; NO COMMISSION CHARGED ON WITHDRAWAL. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.
CLAIMS on the Official Liquidator of the Oriental Bank Corporation are purchased for cash on terms to be learned on application.

A. F. SIMPSON, Manager,
Bombay Branch.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.
For list of Prices apply to
THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

CHAMPAGNES AND HOCKS,
SPECIALLY SELECTED AND SHIPPED BY MESSRS. BLANDY BROS, & Co., OF LONDON.

CHAMPAGNES—HENRIOT & CO.'S BRAND—	Per doz. qts.
DRY SILLERY .....Silver Foil	Rs. 42
DRY CARTE BLANCHE .....Gold Foil	" 47
DRY SOUVERAIN .....Gold Foil	" 60
HOCKS—MEYER & COBLENZ'S BRAND—	
NIERSTEINER, 1874	" 19
HOCHHEIMER, 1878	" 22
SUPERIOR SPARKLING HOCK, 111	
QUALITY, GREEN LABEL	" 37
Ditto 1 ditto WHITE LABEL.	" 48

Pints, Rs. 2 Extra per Case of 2 dozen.
Subject to 5 per cent. Discount for Cash.
SPECIAL TERMS TO MESSES, CLUBS, &c.

R. RAMCHANDRA & CO.,
APOLLO HOUSE, FORT, BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5 Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month. Horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harnest in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done

THE CHEAPEST OF ALL CHEAP WATCHES.

WHY pay Rs. 8 and As. 8 for an American notion when you can get

A REAL KEYLESS WATCH
with white enamel dial at
Rs. 8—ONLY—Rs. 8.

This Watch is supplied in good case with spare Mainspring and spare Glass with
ONE YEAR'S GUARANTEE,
at
MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., LIMITED,
WATCH MANUFACTURERS,
BOMBAY, or POONA.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
TEAK LOG TIMBER.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of 1,000 tons of MOULMEIN TEAK SQUARED LOG TIMBER, under three separate specifications, for delivery at the Company's Locomotive Depot, Parel, Bombay.

The specifications and forms of Tender may be obtained on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Parel.

Tenders must be made in strict accordance with the specifications, and independent of each other, and no Tender will be entertained in which the Company's conditions have been altered.

Tenders must be sealed and superscribed "Tender for Teak Timber," and delivered at the Agent's Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, not later than 1 p.m. (Gun-fire), WEDNESDAY, the 9th May next, after which hour no Tender will be received.

Tenders must be accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 1,000, or the Tender will not be received.

The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 17th April, 18 8.

IN USE 100 YEARS.
SKIN DISEASES

Are of two kinds: firstly, those which are only skin deep (which are not now to be considered); secondly, those which are caused by a bad state of the blood, and which attack various parts of the body in different ways. Skin diseases show themselves in the HEAD, sometimes in the form of Dandruff which no amount of brushing and combing will get rid of, and sometimes in the form of Scaly Eruptions. In the NECK, by an enlargement of the glands (commonly called Glandular Swellings), which if unchecked become very unsightly wounds. In the ARMPITS, and the inside of the ELBOWS, by an inflamed Roughness of the Skin, which is very painful when washed. In the HANDS, by deep Cracks or Fissures which, if healed for a few days, speedily open again, or by horny-looking patches. In the LEGS, by Hard, Shiny and Inflamed Swellings, or by wounds more or less deep. And on the BODY, in Red Scaly Patches, which as often as rubbed off, form again or in the discharge of a thin, watery fluid of a very disagreeable nature. In all these cases the treatment must be twofold. An Ointment is required to relieve Itching, and Medicine must be taken to change the state of the Blood, and render it pure.

Both these requirements are supplied by
Dr. Roberts' Celebrated Medicines,
The OINTMENT called
"THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND,"
And the
ALTERATIVE PILLS,
Called "PILULÆ ANTISCROFULÆ."

These Two Medicines have now stood the test of 100 years trial, having been introduced to the public in the latter part of the
last century.
They may be obtained of all Chemists, or of the Proprietors,
BEACH & BARNICOTT, Bridport, Dorset.
Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 11s. and 22s. each. *Postage extra.*

INSURANCES.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 1,852,000
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 7,530,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	" 2,600,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M6,000,000

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the

TREBLE BENEFIT
ENDOWMENT POLICIES

NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT of an Endowment, a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

ENQUIRY-FORM

AS TO THE COST OF

A Sum to be received at a specified age
(or at Death, if previous),
with the ALTERNATIVE of
A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the _____ Day of _____ 18__
what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. _____ to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?

Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if taen desired, in exchange for the above sum?

Name _____
Address _____
Occupation _____
_____ 188

Full Particulars on Application, and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances may be had from—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay,
or any of the Agents of the Company.

* This may be red to 40, 45, 55, or 60.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to

£5,672,040-17-8 STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1862	£300,690
" 1885	£283,136
" 1886	£305,039

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods or ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 1½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,257,609

GROWTHS OF FUNDS.

1871	£2,196,072 15 8	1881	£1,673,299 5 1
1876	£3,192,950 1 4	1886	£3,672 040 17 8

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum-street.

NOTICES.

KHUNDALA HOTEL.

A NEW HOTEL OPENED since 1st October by the PROPRIETORS of the EGUTPOORI HOTEL, in a large, commodious and comfortable Bungalow, situated on an elevated site and commanding a charming view all round. Apply to

NANABHOY FRAMJEE & SONS.
Khundala, 8th Sept. 1887.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, LIMITED,

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further particulars, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.
Albert Building, Bombay.

BY APPOINTMENT.
HURJIMULL & Co.,
INDIAN JEWELLERS.

DEALERS in Indian and Fine Art Work, Gold and Silver Jewellery, Precious Stones and Brilliants, Indian Curios, &c., &c. Rich Cashmere Shawls, Persian Carpets, Foolkaries and other Indian stuffs for making purdahs and curtains. Prices below competition. Price lists free.

Address—
HURJIMULL & Co.,
RAMPART ROW & MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY
GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.

INVESTMENTS.—The purchase and sale effected of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, BANK and all other SHARES and STOCKS. INTEREST and DIVIDENDS realised. SECURITIES kept in safe custody Printed forms of Powers of Attorney supplied.

Commission on purchases and sales	½ per cent.
Commission on surrender of Securities out of safe custody	¼ "

GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any circle of payment, and approved CHEQUES on CALCUTTA and MADRAS received at par.

LOANS and ADVANCES made on convertible Securities, and on approved personal Security with Life Assurance.

NOTICES.

KEETING'S COUGH-LOZENGES.

COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY of BREATHING are speedily cured by Keating's Cough-Lozenges recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty. No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium Morphia, nor any violent drug, and may be taken by the most delicate. One or two at bed-time ensure rest when troubled by the throat. Sold at all Chemists, in small tins.

DR. DE ROOS'
CONCENTRATED GUTTÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS.

THE alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however, reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in occult science—the result of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries—which is here offered to the world; and the pleasing results of a quarter of a century, during which time this wonderful medicine has been tried in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most san

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Oakville Party, G. I. P. R. Mechanics' Institute, 9 p.m.
Professor Ghatate's Circus, 9 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Draco and Hispania entered the dock yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—With effect from the 19th April, 1888, the charges on Foreign Money Orders and British Postal Orders will be regulated by Schedule 32, viz., 1s. 4½d. per rupee.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—The statement of traffic for the week ending the 14th instant shows a decrease of Rs. 24,637 in total earnings.

REPORTED THEFT.—Madhowjee Mooljee, living in Narain Dhuru Street, reported to the police, on Tuesday, the theft of sundry articles, valued at Rs. 4-15, from his premises.

RAHNUMAI MAZDAYASNA SUBHA.—A public meeting of the said Subha will be held in the Hall of the Framjee Cowasjee Institute to-day, at 6 p.m., when Revad Sheriarjee Dadabhoy Bharucha will deliver his third lecture in Gujerati on "Bodily Purity among Zoroastrians." The presence of all Zoroastrians is solicited on the occasion.

HOUSEBREAKING AND THEFT.—Allaruckia Nuttoo, of Samuel Street, reported to the police that, during Monday night last, two iron bars were removed from a window facing towards a sweeper's gully on his premises, which were entered, and a lady's gold watch, ten diamonds, a silver pencil, currency notes and cash, of the collective value of Rs. 390, stolen.

FOUND DROWNED.—An inquest was held by the coroner, yesterday, at Walkeshwar, touching the death of Sonee, woman, aged 24 years, an ayah formerly in the service of Mr. H. N. Khote. On Monday night she was found missing. A search was made, and her body was found lying against the sea wall of the bungalow of Sir Mungaldas Nuthoobhoy at Walkeshwar. All the ornaments which she wore were on her, and there were no external marks of violence. An open verdict was recorded.

A SUSPICIOUS CHARACTER.—Hunmunta Veerappa, against whom there appeared a register of nine previous convictions, was yesterday charged by Inspector Roberts, before Mr. P. Ryan, with having been found loitering on Tuesday night last in Cammateepoora 2nd street, and failing to render a satisfactory account of himself, and being unable to furnish bail for his future good conduct, was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

MR. JUSTICE HART'S LECTURE ON MAGIC.—Mr. Justice Hart delivered a very interesting and clever lecture on "Magic" last evening at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, under the auspices of the Undergraduates' Association. Mr. Justice Scott presided, and there was a large attendance of Europeans and natives. A hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Hart at the conclusion of his lecture, and a cordial vote of thanks was given to Mr. Justice Scott for presiding.

SUICIDE.—An inquest was held by the coroner, yesterday, at the morgue, touching the death of Yessebai, aged 25 years, the wife of one Manchoo, a carpenter. The left half of her body was paralysed before her marriage. She could not do her household work, in consequence of which she had frequent quarrels with her husband and her mother-in-law. On Monday night she was missed from her home at Nagpada, and her body was found floating in the Gunda Tank. There were no external marks of violence. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

THE XAVIERITES' SOCIAL GATHERING.—A social gathering of the past and present students of St. Xavier's College came off on Monday. This was the third annual gathering, and it was held, like those preceding it, in Sir Dinshaw Petit's bungalow at Matoonga. From 2 o'clock the college brethren began to pour in, and collect in the drawing-room of the bungalow, which, having been beautifully adorned with greenery and bunting, presented a pretty appearance. The music of a string band enlivened the proceedings. His Grace the Archbishop Porter and the professors of the college were invited to the dinner, and they arrived at about 7, being received with cheers. They conversed with the students for about half an hour. The performances of the students solicited much applause. The guests were conducted to the table a little before 8, and it was near 9-15 when the dinner was over. Toasts were then proposed by the chairman, the Archbishop, the latter proposing the health of the Queen-Empress. The next toast was that of the chairman. A few more toasts and responses to them, the last being in honour of Sir Dinshaw, who had allowed the use of his bungalow.

BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY.

THE following is a report of the directors of this Company to be submitted at a meeting of the shareholders to be held on the 30th instant :—

The sixth report on the working of the Company, which the directors have now to place before its shareholders, extends over a period of six months only, from the 1st July 1887 to 31st December 1887. It is proposed, with the view of acceding to the wishes of the Oriental Telephone Company, Limited, London, to close the Company's accounts in future to the 31st December in each year instead of on the 30th June, so as to assimilate the period of the Company's accounts with that of the Oriental Telephone Company and the Bengal Telephone Company. The profit and loss account for the half-year shows a balance to credit of Rs 25, 671-13-3, which is equivalent to a rate over 3 per cent. per annum on the total capital of the Company. Of this sum Rs. 2,793-12-5, being the net profits for the period ending 8th September 1887, the date on which the dividend of 8 per cent. guaranteed by the Oriental Telephone Company, Limited, expired, goes towards the payment of the guaranteed dividend to this date. With the balance it is proposed to place to the Company's reserve fund the sum of Rs. 6,000, to pay a dividend of 2 annas per share (equal to Rs. 4,198-12-0) which, together with the guaranteed dividend due to the 8th September last, of 6 annas per share, will give a dividend of 8 annas per share to the holders of the A shares, and to carry forward the balance of Rs. 6,794-10 to the next year's account. The directors are glad to call attention to the satisfactory progress which has been made during the period under review, and it is expected that the Company's business will further extend in the next year. Since the introduction of the increased rates of subscription in the beginning of last year, the revenue has been increased by Rs. 4,000, and now stands at Rs. 68,017. The directors regret that their operations are still somewhat hampered, and their profits reduced by the Royalties imposed and regulations drawn up by the Government of India who, while repeatedly expressing their desire to see private enterprise extending, exact a tax of 5 per cent. upon the gross revenue of the Company. The onerous nature of this tax will be brought home to the minds of shareholders, when it is stated that in the half-year under review it amounted to upwards of 12 per cent. upon the net profits of the Company. With a clear field the tax might not be objected to, but at present the Government Telegraph Department are actually competing with the Company, and do not permit the Government offices to be connected with the Exchange. The directors have nominated Mr. P. Benn to the vacant seat on the Board caused by the resignation of Mr. W. M. Macaulay, and you will be asked to confirm his appointment at the general meeting. Messrs. Raghunath N. Khote and Fazulbhoy Visram retire by rotation under clause 93 of the Company's Articles of Association, but are eligible for re-election.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Apl. 20.—Departure of M. S. Ganges.
„ 25.—Karachi Spring Meeting.
„ 25.—Ratepayers' Election.
„ 28.—Karachi Spring Meeting.
May 9.—Quetta Spring Meeting.
„ 7.—Departure of the Parsee Cricket Club for England.
„ 10.—Viceroy arrives at Simla.
„ 12.—Quetta Spring Meeting.
„ 24.—The Queen-Empress' Birthday.
Sept. 20.—Poona Races.
„ 22.—Poona Races.
„ 25.—Poona Races.
„ 27.—Poona Races.
„ 29.—Poona Races.

KEMP & Co.'s EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE imparts unspeakable comfort and a sense of refinement to the Toilet, refreshes the Brain, and counteracts the depressing influences of Hot Weather. Per Bottle, Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

THE ICHHAPUR RELIEF FUND.

THE secretaries of this fund have received a detailed account from Messrs. Jugonath Ioharam, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee Patell, and the other gentlemen who, as we stated last Saturday, had proceeded to Ichhapur to take immediate action for the relief of the distressed. On arriving at the spot these gentlemen found the description they had heard of the mischief done by the fire only too true. They were met some distance from the town by nearly a hundred persons who were rendered homeless and entirely destitute. The scene of the fire itself was one hopeless mass of ruins, houses, stores of grain, forage and all the worldly possessions of about five hundred of the inhabitants having been entirely burnt out, the charred remains making an immense heap extending over hundreds of square yards. The fire had exhausted by the time the relieving agents had arrived on the spot; still the fierceness with which it must have raged can be judged from the fact that, although it was about the tenth day after it took pace, they saw smoke and occasional sparks issuing from below the surface of ashes, thus showing that it was still festering at a good depth. The relieving agents were, it is needless to say, welcomed by the people, and they at once proceeded to administer relief. They distributed grain to about 476 men, women and children, and fodder for cattle enough to last about a fortnight. They also took measures to give clothes to the most needy, upwards of 350 people. Some of the Koonbee families, who were well to do before they were ruined by the fire, refused, be it said to their credit, to accept any assistance at present, as they were temporarily relieved by some neighbours and relatives; but their losses have been so serious that it is feared they cannot hold out much longer. Mr. Dhunjeebhoy Patell and his son, who have returned to Bombay, have brought with them a few bits of the charred grain from the enormous heaps that are lying at Ichhapur, to show how utterly the food and grain supply of the place is destroyed. Temporary provision has also been made to shelter the homeless by a gift of straw mats which serve to make a covering overhead which is the only substitute the wretches have for houses. It is evident that assistance will have to be given to help them to build dwellings, and by the time the fortnightly supplies of food and fodder are out, these too will have to be replenished. Altogether the scene as depicted by the relieving missionaries, who deserve the highest possible credit for the work of charity they have undertaken at so much cost of labour and time, must be heart-rending, and we are asked to make again an earnest appeal to the benevolent for further subscriptions for the relief of the sufferers. The fund subscribed up to date by the public, together with the amount voted by the Trustees of the Surat Flood Relief Fund, does not exceed Rs. 9,000. The loss by the fire is estimated at scarcely under a lac of rupees, and as it has fallen on a large number of poor people, mostly Hindu cultivators, the money subscribed so far will go a very little way to give them any but the most temporary relief.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

AT a sitting of the Court yesterday, the following among other matters were heard before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley :—

RE GOVINDJEE LALJEE.—Mr. Mankar, for Pestonjee Dinshaw, creditor, applied for an adjournment of the hearing in order to enable his client to file his grounds of opposition. This was the third time the insolvent had applied for the benefit of the Act; and he had apparently been contracting debts in a most reckless manner. His lordship remarked that the schedule was an extremely suspicious one, and he had intended adjourning the man's discharge for a year or six months. The insolvent had contracted an enormous amount of debts without the slightest means of being able to repay them. The application was therefore granted; and the case was transferred to the opposed list.

RE BYRAMJEE NOWROJEE BATTLIWALLA.—Mr. Sunjana, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order with leave to amend the schedule. The application was granted.

RE MANOCKJEE RUTTONJEE.—On the application of Mr. Mankar, the insolvent was granted an interim order with leave to amend the schedule.

RE HORMUSJEE DORABJEE.—Mr. Mankar, for the insolvent, applied for an extension of the interim order for three months, which was granted.

RE PARAKH CHUNILAL.—Mr. Mankar moved for an extension of the interim order for six months to enable the insolvent to make up his books. His lordship granted an extension for three months only.

RE W. S. G. LEGEYT.—The insolvent, who appeared in person, moved for an adjournment of the hearing for a discharge for six months with protection, as he wanted to amend the schedule. The application was not opposed, and was granted.

DISCHARGES.—The undermentioned insolvents were granted discharges :—Soonderjee Narayen; Sittaram Balcrishnajee; Jivcore, woman; Jairam Hira Lohar; Abba Hajee Abdulla Khutri; Trecumdas Bhika and another; Thomas Pereira; Succaram Narayen and another; Hastings M. Kelly; Mahomed Hajee Seedik; Sucoobai, woman; Jainudin Sunga Ali and another; Sulleman Noormahomed; Hurgovundas Tribhowundas; Hamiterlal Vasudeo; Thomas Michael Vaz; Khimjee Chapsey; A. C. Pires and others; and Cowasjee Shapurjee Mistree.

DARING DACOITY NEAR DELHI.

A PARTY of some fifteen desperadoes perpetrated a very successful raid the other evening on the premises of a wealthy bania of Sirsapur, a village in close proximity to the city of Delhi. Fortunately for the inmates of the house, so far as their own personal safety was concerned, the chowkidar of the village received timely intimation of the intended dacoity, and the household were thus enabled to arm themselves and prepare for a desperate resistance; intimation at the same time being sent to the police. Before the latter arrived, however, the attack was made; and the raiders appear to have had a very easy time of it, for they not only made off with everything they could conveniently carry away, but beat and otherwise illused the gallant defenders most unmercifully. One of the assailants, however, who was mortally wounded in the fight, was left behind and fell into the hands of the police; but he remained in an unconscious condition the whole time and died in a few hours, thus cheating the police of their best chance of tracing the rest of the gang.

The value of the property stolen, which is set down at some Rs. 10,000, has apparently, as is usual in such cases, been somewhat exaggerated; but the appearance of the premises is sufficient evidence of the fact that the sack was complete. It is reasonable to suppose also that the bania must have secreted his money and jewellery in some place of safety before the attack was made. The police are scouring the country in every direction, and appear to be confident of securing some at least of the gang.

THE DACOITS OF BENGAL.

A CORRESPONDENT of one of the native papers in Calcutta gives an account of a dacoity at Khanpore in the Hughli District. The residence of one Babu Lakhi Narian Gupta was attacked by, it is said, some forty or fifty ruffians hailing from various surrounding districts. They bound the master of the house hand and foot, and proceeded to loot the premises. The remainder of the story is best told in the words of a native correspondent :—

In the meantime, a sound was heard, which at once excited fear in the ruffians and joy in the owner of the house. It was the sound of a gun, fired through the window of a room, in which was sleeping his younger brother. The shot killed one of their number; and three more were severely wounded. When Lakhi Babu saw their violence, and heard the sound of the gun and also the cries of his daughter, he made a desperate effort and succeeded in making himself free. He snatched an axe from the hands of a robber, who was breaking a chest with it. He was surrounded by seven men; he gave them severe wounds, when a man came in from outside and dealt on his right hand such a severe blow with a club that the axe fell off his hands. One of them picked it up, and hurled it to kill him, but fortunately it struck against a bamboo, and thus could not produce much injury. The robbers then escaped, taking with them property worth about Rs. 6,000 or 7,000. No villager was bold enough to encounter them. A headless dead body was found a mile off, and a hand in a field on the south eastern side of the village. Not one of the robbers was recognised.

A DELICATE AND PURE COMPLEXION, soft and fair hands and arms, are assured to those ladies who use ROWLANDS' KALYDOR, which is a most healing and refreshing preparation for the face and arms. It eradicates freckles, tan, sunburn, redness, roughness, chaps, irritation, cutaneous eruptions, &c.; renders the skin soft, smooth and white, and is equally valuable during the heat and dust of summer or the cold and damp of winter for preserving and beautifying the complexion. ROWLANDS' ODONTO is a pure and non-gritty tooth powder; it whitens the teeth, prevents decay, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath. Ask chemists and stores for ROWLANDS' articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, London.

ANTI-CONGRESS MEETING AT JUBBULPORE.

AT an ordinary meeting of the Anjuman Islamiya, Jubbulpore, held on the 8th instant, a long discussion took place on the question of the National Congress. After a characteristic speech by Sir Syed Ahmed Khan, the following resolutions were passed :—(1) The differences amongst the people of India as regards their religion, manners and customs, the variety of wants and interests which their respective circumstances create, and their ignorance of politics, disqualify them from forming a political body such as the National Congress. The good of the Mahomedans lies in helping Government to do what it has been doing in the past, educating us and giving us more and more power as our knowledge advanced. (2) In the present state of the Mahomedan society, especially in a country like India, where the number of Hindus and their influence preponderates, the vote system, which is the fundamental principle of the Congress, is highly injurious to the Mahomedans, and if the Government pleases to introduce such a system in the administration, the oppression of the minority by the majority will be established, which is worse than the autocratic Government; for in the former case the oppressed will look in vain for sympathy to the public. The concrete example of such a measure will be found in the local and municipal self-government where the Mahomedans are disproportionally represented. (3) The chief promoters of the Congress are Bengalees, and the Mahomedan community of India has kept aloof from it, and those who have joined are not influential amongst us, nor worthy of being called our leaders. The Mahomedans of this place should therefore stand apart from this agitation.

BENGAL.

A DETERMINED SUICIDE.—A few days ago a young Eurasian, named Manser, attached to the Bengal Police, stationed at Siligori, committed suicide by thrusting a sword into his heart. The deceased was a very promising young man, and was lately transferred to the Kurseong District to officiate for Inspector E. P. O'Connor, who had gone to the Punjab on official duty. Pecuniary embarrassments and family troubles had preyed on the mind of the deceased, who killed himself by placing the hilt of his sword on the ground, with the point touching his breast, and pressing against it till he drove the weapon through his heart. He leaves a widow and four children.

MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending 7th April was 252 against 235 and 242 in the two preceding weeks, and higher than the corresponding week of last year by 4. There were 68 deaths from cholera, against 65 and 70 in the two preceding weeks; the number is less than the average of the past quinquennium by 39. There were no deaths from small-pox during the week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 48 and 24 respectively against 59 and 15 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 30·3 per mille per annum against 36·6, the mean of the last five years.

MADRAS.

A FEATHERED FELON.—A correspondent sends us the following :—Here is a queer story. A sowcar carrying with him a bag of jewels and notes, and on his way to Sowcarpett was suddenly deprived of his precious burden by a kite which, believing perhaps that the bag contained something that would come handy for breakfast, swooped down on his quarry, bearing it triumphantly aloft in its talons. I will not stop to depict the *Marvacy's* frame of mind which is better imagined than described. There was no remedy against this highwayman of the air; so cent per cent Chund went his way greatly discouraged. However good luck came to the rescue. A party of female grass cutters found the notes and jewels scattered about in a corner of the Government part and gave notice to the Police, who, on going to the spot, found only a small portion of the property amounting to Rs. 500 or 600. The women were closely questioned, but nothing of consequence was elicited from them beyond the fact that, while about their work, they chanced to come across the jewels, &c., which they did not venture to touch, and immediately put themselves in communication with the Police who, I hear, are still investigating this strange affair.—*Times.*

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.—A meeting of the students was held under the auspices of the Students' Mutual Improvement Society, Triplicane, in the Madras Christian College, on Friday, the 13th instant, at 5-45 p.m., to protest against Mr. Grigg's proposal to alter the dates of the University Examinations, Rai Bahadur P. Anantha Charlu, B.L., presiding. The meeting was attended by about 300 students, chiefly from the Christian and Presidency Colleges. It was proposed by one student, and supported by five other students from the above mentioned colleges, the Medical and the Engineering Colleges, that the proposed alterations in the examination dates were injurious to the interests of students, and that Government should be memorialized in the matter. The chief argument advanced in support of the proposition was that April and May were too hot for examination purposes, and for the hard work to be gone through by students before the examination. It was pointed out by a dissentient student that, according to the recent resolution of the Senate, the examination would be held early in April, and that consequently students would have complete rest in the hottest months of the year, *viz.*, the latter half of April, May and June. It was said that, at present, students having to appear for the examination in December really spend their summer vacation—*viz.*, May and June—in hard study, whereas if the examination be in April, preparations for the examination would be over by the 1st of April—*i. e.*, before the hot season. The proposition that April is unsuited for examination purposes was put to the vote and carried by a majority, about thirty dissenting. There were some who did not vote, apparently wanting to take neither side. It is unfortunate that the notice convening the meeting said that the object was to *protest against* the resolution of the Senate, which probably made many students in favor of the change indifferent about attending this meeting. A committee of students was then appointed to draw up a memorial and submit it to Government. The meeting dispersed at 8 p.m. with a vote of thanks to the chairman whose able conduct in the chair kept the students in order, and made the speakers talk with deference and respect of members of the Senate.—*Ibid.*

N.-W. PROVINCES, OUDH, AND PUNJAB.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—A convict in the Delhi jail attempted to commit suicide the other day by hanging himself with a rope improvised out of his clothing; but the cord was not strong enough to sustain his weight, and he is now under trial for his foolish act.

ROBBERY OF MAIL BAGS.—An extensive robbery of mail bags took place a day or two back, while in transit from the Jaunpur district. Some of the stolen bags were found by the police in a field intact, but some bags are still missing which contained cash and other valuables. The police and post office officials are busily engaged in making inquiries.—*Morning Post.*

MEETING OF THE U. C. S. PUNJAB.—A meeting of the Committee of the Punjab Uncovenanted Association, which was formed in October last for the purpose of working for redress of grievances as to leave and pension rules, was held on Friday, in the Lawrence Hall, Lahore. The object of the meeting was to consider the proposal, that the Lahore Association should, like the Allahabad Association, enrol itself as a branch of the Presidency Association at Calcutta: which should be in communication with the Association at Home. For the purpose of securing uniform constitution for the branches of the Association, it was found necessary that the members of the Punjab Branch should be duly enrolled. Hitherto the Association has only existed in the shape of the Committee elected at the October meeting. Now, however, the members will be regularly enrolled; and as the act of subscription will constitute membership, a circular will be sent round by Mr. Turton Smith, acting secretary of the Punjab Branch, to all members of the service concerned, in the Punjab, requesting them to enrol their names as members, and to pay a subscription of not more than 5 rupees.—*C. and M. Gazette.*

THE electric light has not only found its way on to the dinner-table but even into the dishes in America. A jelly in the midst of which the electric light was set created a great sensation at a recent fashionable dinner-party in New Orleans. The effect was enhanced by the fact that it was arranged as a "surprise" for the company. The dish had been on the table from the beginning of the repast, but was hidden from sight by a large silver cover placed over it, which was in turn concealed under a heap of flowers. When the cover was at length removed, and the jelly was disclosed the effect was—the word is in place for once—electrifying. It must be added that those who partook of the jelly thought that it smacked of the electric fluid, and one lady went so far as to say that she felt as if she were swallowing a Leyden jar.

OUR BURMESE YELLOW SUBJECTS.

IN a narrative of the acquisition of Burmah entitled "The Coming of the Great Queen" (London, Harrison and Sons), Major E. C. Browne gives a good deal of interesting information as to the manners and customs of the Burmese who have been so recently delivered from the yoke of King Theebaw. The author puts together his impressions and makes his notes in the country. The lack of arrangement which he admits and regrets is fully atoned for by the freshness and sense of actuality which pervade his interesting pages. In common with other officers who have been present during the operations of the war of conquest—if the facile occupation of the country deserves to be called a conquest—Major Browne refused to brand the Burmans with the stigma of cowardice simply because armed with very indifferent weapons and very badly led, they were unable to stand before British soldiers with arms of precision. We quote passages which illustrate the indifference of death which the Burmans show with the rest of the Mongol race.

STOICISM OF THE BURMESE.

It is common this side of the Bay of Bengal to talk of the Burmese as a cowardly race, but I don't think that imputation has been justified by our late experiences. Their callousness when brought face to face with the King of Terrors is incredible. If they find that they are to be shot, or hung, they become at once reconciled to the inevitable. Three men were brought up for execution on a certain occasion, and an unfortunate, and very horrible, accident occurring in carrying out the sentence of one, the other two laughed heartily. I once witnessed a dozen men being flogged. The flogger was a powerful European, and his "cat-o'-nine tails" was a stout rattan cane—every stroke from which produced visible results on the victims' naked back. They were men of varied ages and proportion, but they all took their licking like men—not one wincing or uttering a sound. After my South African experiences of "flogging parades" and the faintings and groanings that accompanied them, I confess I was surprised at Jack Burman's pluck.

My own belief is that these people don't feel pain like a full-blooded European. They live on dried fish and rice, and their blood is thin and sluggish. But this can be only surmised at the best. The fact that they stand punishment manfully shows that they are capable of effective action if well directed.

FEAR OF EXILE.

It is difficult to determine the origin of this deep-seated dread. It may be that having fallen into our hands, and finding that they are not to be killed, they may think that a worse fate awaits them. Intensely cruel to their own prisoners, often putting them to excruciating torture, utter brutes in this way themselves, they may expect that they are being reserved for a like fate. The explanation may be that they share this common dread of the unknown and the unseen. Every Burman has heard that we transport our prisoners to the Andaman Islands, and it is a "black country" in their imaginations. A near relation of Bo Sheway surrendered himself many months ago, and was sentenced to a short term of imprisonment at the Andamans, where he was told he would be set at liberty. He had awaited his trial patiently, and had he been sentenced to death he would probably never have murmured; but transportation had for him unseen horrors which he could not be got to face. He refused to move off with his escort, kicking, and even biting every one within reach, and had eventually to be tied with ropes, and carried along. Some dacoits had been taken red-handed, and been brought into one of our camps. Two or three were shot, others flogged and released, and several were detained for transportation. These were the gloomiest of all, and begged to be killed, or released. One fellow actually succeeded in evading his sentence. He had got hold of a soldier's bootlace, and with this he strangled himself during the night.

Major Browne does not despair of our making the Burmese into

GOOD SOLDIERS.

Attempts will probably be made at no very distant period to organise battalions of Burmans for service over here. It must come to that in time. Is there any chance of such an experiment succeeding? Those who know the Burmans much better than I do are of opinion that with time and trouble it could be successfully accomplished. Unless every word of Burmese history be false, the Burmese of past days have done great deeds under leaders in whom they believed. Bureng Myoung could not have extended his conquests far and wide unless good men were forthcoming to carry his plans into execution, and the story of the successful struggles of the Ava troops against three successive invasions by the Chinese shows that the Burmans, when well led, are game to fight. They are wonderfully active and hardy, can live on next to nothing, and are so free from political sentiment that they could be easily got to keep order by shooting down their own countrymen. For the sort of fighting that they would ever be likely to be called upon to do, they would probably prove themselves very effective material, and with practice make quick shots.

The "Coming of the Great Queen" brings us within easy distance of Siam to which the Major devotes some attention.

THE SIAMESE.

To the ordinary English reader, the term "Siamese" is not altogether unfamiliar; not indeed, I fear, because he or she knows on what portion of the earth's crust these queer people dwell, but because once upon a time two creatures were being exhibited in our great cities known as the "Siamese Twins." But the Kingdom of Siam is nevertheless, now that Burma is no more, the most important factor in the Indo-Chinese question.

All ethnologists are agreed as to the Siamese being of Tai or Shan origin. The word "Siam" is simply a corruption for the word "Shan." It would appear that the Portuguese and French settlers who first established themselves on these shores called them "Sian," hence the term "Siam."

The Siam of to-day consists of a square block of mountainous, well-watered country, from the southern portion of which a long tongue of land known as the Malay Peninsula, extends southwards for several degrees of latitude.

Only a portion of this peninsula, however, is under even the nominal rule of the Siamese Government, their influence extending along the eastern portion only as far as south as the 5th degree of latitude, or level with the British settlement of Penang.

Siam has an area of about 300,000 square miles with a population of 6,000,000, or thereabouts.*

On the north are the independent Shan States, lately tributary to Burma; on the west British Burma; on the east, intercepted between Siam and the China Sea, are Cambodia, Annam, and Tonquin.

The population of Siam is from the nature of the locality heterogeneous, being composed of Chinese, Shans, Laos, Cambodians, Karens, Malays, and Mons or Talaings. Bangkok, the capital, is situated at the mouth of the Menan River, and is a prosperous place of 250,000 inhabitants. The distinguishing characteristic of Bangkok is that much of the city is built on rafts on the water securely anchored to the bottom. This unique mode of house-building is said to have been originally resorted to by the inhabitants to escape a pestilence, and certainly the town has escaped such visitations of late years. The revenue and expenditure of Siam are each about £1,200,000. There is at present a British Consul at Bangkok, and we have also got a representative as far north as Limme, on the northern border.

The chief products of the country are rice, gums, teak, sandalwood, rosewood, fruits, and precious stones. The annual value of exports is about £40,000, and imports, £50,000, which latter consist in shirtings linen, glass, hardware, cutlery, &c.

* This is mere conjecture, for no reliable estimate has been made.

THE Sanitary Commissioner of Berar recommends that *khilluts* be presented to patels and other village dignitaries who set an example by introducing sanitary reforms within the area of their influence. The idea is to educate down instead of educating up. The latter is the prevailing fancy in high quarters, and in accordance with it sanitary primers have been freely scattered among the rayats, who are supposed to read them under the poetic shades of the village tope, and then to rise to their feet with a new inspiration, and set to work clearing the tanks and sweeping the paths. The Sanitary Commissioner lacks faith in such advanced measures. He says, with more candour than prudence :—"Sanitary primers are rarely studied by the people, and even if read, carry no weight." He would have a responsible village officer get his orders what to clean, and be brought to book if it was not cleaned. But he is aware that in these days of sentimental measures and educational processes such a course cannot be justified, even by its success. So he falls back on the proposition we have stated, and advises that by the bestowal of *khillutts* on amateur sanitationists at the top of the social scale, a liking for clean yards and sweet odours may be made to filter down till the whole population conceives an aversion to malaria.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India.*)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

MR A WEEKES is permitted to resign H My's Bengal Civil Service, from 6th Mar 1888.

Col M P Ricketts to officiate as Commr, Nerbudda Div, during the absence of Mr. A. P. Howell, B.C.S., whose services have been placed temporarily at the disposal of the Foreign Dept, or until further orders.

Mr. A. H. L. Fraser, B. C. S., Junior Secy to the Chief Commr Central Provinces, to officiate as Commr Chattisgarh Div, during the absence of Mr. J W. Chisholm, proceeding on furlough, or until further orders.

The services of the undermentioned Medl Officers are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Govt of the N-W P and Oudh.

Surg-Maj G Griffith, IMS, Medl Officer, 18 Ben Infy.
Surgn C. C. Vaid, IMS, Medl Officer, 11th Ben Infy.

SANITARY.

Surgn-Maj W. A. C. Roe, Civil Surgn, Rawalpindi, to officiate as Sanitary Commr of the Punjab, during the absence on furlough of Surgn-Maj A. S. Stephen, MB, or until further orders.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The Rev W H Bray, a Senior Chapln on the Ben Establt, to be Chapln of Jubbulpore, from such date as he may take over charge of his duties.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr W C Macpherson, CS, Offg Under-Secy to the Govt of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Dept are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Home Dept from forenoon of the 13th inst.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Lieut P J Melvill, officiating Political Asst of the 2nd Class, is posted as First Asst to the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf.

The services of Col M G Gerard, CB, Squadron Commdr and 2nd-in-Command, 2nd Regt Central India Horse, are placed at the disposal of the Mily Dept, for employment on the Staff of the Army.

Mr G R Irwin is appointed to officiate as a Polit Agent of the 3rd Class, from 19th Mar 1888.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Mr. S Jacob, having been relieved of his special duty in his Department of Finance and Commerce afternoon on the 29th Mar 1888, and appointed to officiate as Account-Genl and Depy Commr of Paper Currency, N-W P and Oudh, received charge of those offices before noon on the 4th Apl 1888, from Mr J F Finlay, who has been granted furlough out of India without medical certificate for 20 months from the same date.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Lieut A W Cripps, BSC, 20th Bengal Infantry, to be a Deputy-Asst Commy-Genl, 2nd Class, on probation, from 29th Feb 1888.

DIVISIONAL STAFF.

Maj-Genl W W Lynch, CB, to the Division Staff of the Army, vice Lieut Genl Sir M Dillon, KCB, CSI, who has vacated on promotion. Dated 31st Mar 1888.

GARRISON INSTRUCTION STAFF IN INDIA.

Capt J E Nixon, BSC, Squadron Commdr, 18th Bengal Lancers, to be Garrison Instructor, vice Maj H D Hutchison, who has vacated that appointment. Dated 2nd Apl 1888.

Hyderabad Contingent—6th Infantry—Lieut D R Adye, Leicestershire Regiment, probationer, MSC, to be Offg Wing Officer on probation, from 10th Mar 1888.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Brigade-Surg J Davis, Medical Staff, to officiate on the Administrative Medical Staff of the Army with the temporary rank of Depy Surg-Genl vice Depy Surg-Genl E H Roberts on sick leave. Dated 17th Mar 1888.

STAFF CORPS.

Lieut William John Pettitt Kaye, East Kent Regiment, Wing Officer, 30th Bengal Infantry, is admitted to the BSC from the 3rd Apl 1887, subject to the confirmation of the Secy of State for India.

The undermentioned officers, having completed eighteen months' probationary service, are anmitted to the B S C, from the dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Secy of State for India.

Lieut Charles Stanley Williams, Royal Fusiliers, Wing Officer, 43rd Bengal Infantry,—11th Apl 1886.

Lieut Robert Bruce Berkeley, Durham Light Infantry, Wing Officer, 44th Bengal Infantry,—28th May 1886.

Lieut Albert Walter de Wilton, Connaught Rangers, officiating Squadron Officer, 19th Bengal Lancers,—22nd August 1886.

Lieut Guy Hudleston Boisragon, Lincolnshire Regiment, Wing Officer, 1st Battalion, 5th Gurkha Regt, Punjab Frontier Force, 29th Sept 1886.

Lieut A R Barwell, Manchester Regt, has been appointed on probation to the BSC, from 30th Jan 1888, and has been posted to a Corps under the Govt of India.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

Maj D E Gouldsbury, BSC, Cant Magis, 2nd Class, Punjab, (p a) for 1 year and 126 days, under rule IX of the Regulations of 1868. This cancels the furlough granted to him in G G O No 158 of 1888.

Lieut E Carbonaro, BSC, Wing Officer and Adjutant, 17th Ben Infy, (p a) for 1 year, under rule I of the Regulations of 1875.

Surg-Maj A Stephen, MB, Sanitary Commr, Punjab, (p, a) for 1 year, under rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

First Grade Senior Apothecary T H Hill, Staff Officer, Army Hospital Native Corps, (m c) for 182 days, under article 12 4, Army Regulations, India, volume I, part I.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave out of India under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, from dates on which they are respectively struck off duty :—

Col F Lance, BSC, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force, (p a) for 100 days. Pension service—34th year, commenced 10th Dec 1887.

Col C A E S Carter, B Infantry, Military Accounts Dept, (m c) for 1 year. Pension service,—30th year, commenced 10th Jan, 1888.

Col D Robertson, Genl List, Infantry, 44th B Infantry, (p a) for 1 year. Pension service,—28th year, commenced 27th Feb 1888.

Lieut G R Row, BSC, 44th Bengal Infantry, (p a) for 1 year. Pension service,—8th year, commenced 22nd Jan, 1888.

Lieut J Riddell, B S C, 1st Battalion, 2nd Gurkha, (m c) for 182 days. Pension service,—6th year commenced, 10th Mar 1888.

No 209—Lieut E E Robertson, BSC, 2nd Regt, Central India Horse, is granted leave in India, (p a) for 121 days, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps.

Col W B Thomson, B S C, unemployed supernumerary list, is permitted to reside out of India.

PROMOTIONS.

The following promotions are made, subject to H My's approval :—

To be Colonels in the Army.—Lieut-Col William Reeves Bunbury, B S C,—31st March 1888.

Lieut-Col Archibald Dunstaffage Campbell, B S C,—4th April 1888.

Lieut-Col James William Abbot Michell, B S C,—4th April 1888.

Bengal Army—To be Colonels.—Lieut-Col and Co in the Army Richard Worsley, Bengal Infantry,—1st April 1888.

The promotion of Maj and Brevet Lieut-Coll John Biddulph, B S C, notified in G G O No 162 of 1888, is cancelled.

RETIREMENTS.

Brigade-Surg Alexander Garden, M D, is permitted to retire from the service, from 18th April 1888, subject to H My's approval.

Volunteer Corps—Behar Light Horse—Capt F J Cardini, 8th Hussars, to be Adjutant, from 19th March 1888, vice Capt W A D'O O'Mealy, who has vacated his appointment.

Mr Harry Aitchison to be Lieut vice J E Gill, transferred to the Oudh Light Horse.

Nagpur Volunteer Rifle Corps—Mr Thomas Herbert Glover to be Lieut, vice L Gordon, transferred to the unattached list.

3rd Punjab (North-Western Railway) Volunteer Rifle Corps—Capt John Englebright, having completed fifteen years' service as a commissioned officer in the Volunteer Forces, is granted the honorary rank of Maj.

Resignations—Allahabad Volunteer Rifle Corps—Capt H G Cowie resigns his commission.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

In G G O No 262 of 1888, with reference to the reversion of Lieut W Huskisson, RE, from Exec Engr, 4th Grade, temporary, to Asst Engr, 1st Grade, for "23rd Nov 1887," read "23rd Dec 1887."

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Mr Walter Mitchell, 1 Grade officer, H My's Indian Marine, is granted furlough out of India, (p a) for 1 year, under paragraph 560, clause 1, Marine Regulations, India, Vol 1.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr R DeG Naylor, Asst Supdt, Class V, 2nd Grade, Telegraph Dept, retired from the service from afternoon of the 31st Dec 1888.

Mr G Bowden, Asst Supdt, Class V, 2nd Grade, Telegraph Dept, retired from the service from afternoon of the 25th Jan 1888.

With reference to Public Works Dept Notification Nos 282 and

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

IF YOU REALLY WANT some nice Birthday Cards, come at once to select from the new stock just to hand. Only from 1 anna each. Cheapest.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

FOR SALE.—Several HOUSES. Must be sold soon. Safe investment.—For particulars apply to "TRUSTEE," care of this paper.

IF YOU WANT to promote the growth of your hair, use Cantharidine Cream, 12 annas a bottle only.—WRIGHT & Co., Chemists, near Forbes Ice Factory.

FOR SALE, TURN-OUT, complete, light VICTORIA, HORSE, and HARNESS, in best order, for Rs. 700.—Apply to "X.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

WANTED, EXPERIENCED NATIVE ACCOUNTANT.—Apply with testimonials to Messrs. GOSLING and MORRIS, Architects, stating salary required.

If you are really in want of good servants apply once to MOONSHY & Co., General Merchants, Commission Agents, Estate and Loan Brokers, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Telephone No. 25.

IN order to afford facility to the PUBLIC for getting DOMESTIC SERVANTS, R. NOWROJEE, secures and supplies them with men of really Good character.—Opposite Macropolo Meadow Street.

WHY worry yourselves and your friends, while SERVANTS, thoroughly efficient and reliable, can be engaged for you by Jno. ATKINSON & SONS., 18, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay?

DOCTOR P. MERLO gives GRATIS CONSULTATION, every Tuesday Thursday, and Saturday, from 2 to 3 p.m., at his Office, 43, Horaby Road.

THE PALL MALL HAIR CUTTING SALOON and TOILET CLUB, for Ladies and Gentlemen, hair and beards clipped and brushed by machinery, Wigs and Theatrical Articles for Amateurs, Perfumery and Toilet Requisites from the best Houses in London and Paris. Proprietor: F. FINKELSTEIN, 73b, Esplanade Road, Fort.

TO BE LET, THIRD FLOOR of House No. 23, Church Gate Street. Monthly rent, Rs. 40.—Apply First Floor.

BUNGALOW, at Mahabeshwar, TO SUB-LET for remainder of hot season, "Westwood," one of the best houses on the hill. For particulars apply to FRANK ORR, Mahableshwar.

TO BE LET, at Poona, for the season, a large BUNGALOW, furnished, No. 23, Staff Lines, next to the new Gymkhana Club.—Apply to Messrs. LUDDA KEMRAIM & Co., Poona.

TO LET, a FINE HOUSE on Wilderness Road, Malabar Hill, till the end of September. No reasonable offer will be refused.—Apply NOWROSJEE N. WADIA, Cumba la Hill.

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT'S HOTEL, Oxford Street, Secunderabad.

TEMPLE BAR HOTEL, Rampart Row, Bombay. Terms per diem, Rs. 4.

POONA HOTEL, POONA, is a First-class Upper-storeyed Hotel. Each family has a separate Sitting-room. Terms moderate.

ENGLISH HOTEL, Fort, Bombay, and opposite the Victoria Terminus and five minutes' walk from the Apollo Bunder and the Chief places of Business.

REAY PAPER MILL, Poona.—Samples of papers may be seen at No. 1, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, or at the Office at Poona.

SINGER STILL LEADS!! The only medal at the New Castle Jubilee Exhibition for SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.

ALWAYS FOREMOST in the field!!—The first order of merit at Adelaide Jubilee Exhibition to the SINGER MANUFACTURING Co's SEWING MACHINES.

AMMUNITIONS for the AIR-GUNS.—SHOTS, 1,000, Rs. 4; Darts, 1 dozen, Rs. 1-8. L. STEFFENAUER, 8, Church Gate Street, Fort.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!! Perfect Fit GUARANTEED. Coat and Trousers, from Rs. 15. JOHN MAHOMED and Co, 15, Meadow Street.

WATCH-MAKERS' TOOLS and MATERIALS of various descriptions at lowest wholesale and retail prices.—KANNY & Co., 6, Rampart-Row.

NEW MUSIC! NEW MUSIC!—H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught's Installation March, composed and dedicated by permission. By Ch. Fredilis, Rs. 1-4.—S. ROSE and Co., Bombay.

SWAINE and ADENEY.—Just received by the well known makers, riding, driving and hunting Whips.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited, Rampart-row, Bombay.

EDWARD'S SPECIALITIES.—Dry Plates (XL and Isochromatic) XL Sensitive Paper (Double Albumenized), Developers, Transparency Plates, &c. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

SEWING MACHINES from all the leading makers, with the latest improvement, a large stock and variety to select from to suit all purposes.—GEYER and Co., Ld., Hornby Row, Bombay.

LEATHER GOODS.—Purses, Hand Bags, Albums, Scrap Albums, Writing Desks, Shaving, Cases, Dressing Bags, &c., &c. MORENAS and Co. Wines and Spirits, Wholesale and Retail Merchants.

FOR SALE.—DEMY EXPRESS LITHO. PRINTING MACHINE, (QUITE NEW) by Messrs. Furnival & Co., London, fitted with recent improvement and two sets of Rollers, complete. Steam or hand. For particulars, &c., apply to IMPORTER, care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PRESENTS.—Our magnificent and varied assortment of Useful and Fanciful Articles in Silver, Electro and Gilt-ware, from Rs. 5 to Rs. 1,000 is now on view. Inspection Solicited. Latest Novelties in Artistic Gold and Silver Jewellery.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

DON'T LOSE THIS OPPORTUNITY.—As we wish that our superior Indian Teas should be drunk in every household, a 7lb. order will be executed free of railway charge. Prices ranging from As. 7 to Rs. 2 per lb.—DANTRA & Co., Tea Merchants, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BUDGET, published every Tuesday, specially prepared for Indian subscribers with 8 pages Supplement of English news in addition to 24 pages of Indian matter. Rates, Rs. 12 per year for Indian subscribers, post free; and Rs. 17 including postage for the United Kingdom

COLLECTION of LEGISLATIVE ACTS comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price Rs. Interleaved Rs.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST.
NO. 31 HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P.M.
Extracts teeth under N. C. Gas.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW.
Opposite to P. W. Department.

NOTES
ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
A PLEA OR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
Price Re. 1. Postage half anna.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 21st inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms an invoice of celebrated Price and Co.'s perfumery, consisting of old Brown Windsor and toilet soaps, violet and millefleur powder, extract of lime and glycerine, lavender water, frangipani, roodeltia, bouquet, white rose, bridal bouquet, verbina, sarsaparila, codliver oil, lime and glycerine, marrow and golden oil, &c., &c.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong pony-cart with pony and harness.
1 " strong four-seated open carriage in very good order, by Kesterton.
1 handsome strong mail-phaeton in very good order.
1 strong chesnut Australian horse, quiet to ride and drive.
1 black waler, 15 hands, goes in single and double harness.
The property of the Fire Brigade.
1 Chesnut waller.
1 Bay do.
The property of another gentleman.
1 strong built buggy.

On SATURDAY, the 21st instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Medows Street, Fort, below Mr. Nusserwanjee Manockee Petit's office, the blackwood and teakwood plain and carved French-polished, household furniture, plateware, rich crockery and glassware Doulton ware and crown Derby ware, large size and Alar with birds, fancy flower vases, bentwood chairs, perambulator, bedstead, &c. &c., the property of J. FLEWKER, Esq.
The above is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF A LARGE COLLECTION OF CHOICE AND RARE PLANTS IN TUBS AND POTS, AT MALABAR HILL.

On WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, at 7-30 a.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Malabar Hill, opposite the "Reservoir," a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, consisting of crotons, ferns, biconias, stephanotes, orchids, palms, and many other flowering shrubs, the property of General J. H. WHITE.
Catalogues will be published, and the plants will be on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS AND LOST LUGGAGE AT THE G.I.P. RAILWAY VICTORIA TERMINUS, BOREE BUNDER.

On FRIDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above mentioned place—
A quantity of lost luggage.

On SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "The Ridge," Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome, blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plateware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, firstrate oleographs and pictures, Brussels and Persian carpets, Hink's patent table and hanging lamps, a handsome strong English-built victoria, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of Professor M. MACMILLAN.
Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On MONDAY, the 30th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Malabar Hill, opposite the Reservoir, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood and plain and carved French-polished household furniture made to order by "Winbridge," "Dechamp," best plated ware, very rich crockery and glassware, a first-rate full-sized slate billiard table by J. Thurston and Co., with balls, cues, marking board, &c., complete, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases rich Brussel's and Persian carpets, &c., &c., &c., the property of General J. H. WHITE.
Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

Bombay, 19th April, BENNETT & CO.

JOHN ROBERTS & CO.,
PRACTICAL BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS AND GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,

HAVE received a Consignment of very best Ivory-Handled Sheffield Cutlery, with through Tang. These have been made specially to our order by one of the best Manufacturers and are offered at exceptionally low prices.

18, Marine Street, Bombay.

SURGEON-BONE SETTER,
FAKIRJI RATANJI, L. M. & S.,
TREATS cases of accidents and injuries scientifically as well as according to the approved native system

No. 71, Abdool Rahman Street.
Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Street.)

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.
SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S

ARE the only Pianofortes of that name that are so favourably and widely known in India for more than 30 years. Inferior instruments have recently been introduced under a name which closely resembles theirs. Intending purchasers should therefore satisfy themselves that the name on the Piano they are getting is Schiedmayer and Soehne.

Gold Medals with HIGHEST Distinction at both the Antwerp and the London ("Inventions") Exhibitions, the only Firm of that NAME WHICH OBTAINED a Prize.

THE GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE Cash Rs. 720.
Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 66.
Or 24 do. do. " 36.
The Sympathetic Pianoforte, Cash Rs. 780.
Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 72.
Or 24 do. do. " 38.
Zinc lined Packing Case, Rs. 25 extra. Delivered free at any Railway Stations, Bombay or Poona.
Address: MARCKS & Co., Limited,
Sole Agents for the Pianofortes of Messrs.
SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE.
AUTHORISED.

PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.

CAREFULLY adapted to correct all defect of vision.
LAWRENCE AND MAYO,
OPTHALMIC OPTICIANS.
(Opticians to the principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in India.)
Offices.—Old Bond Street London.
3 & 4 Hare Street Calcutta. Rampart Row Bombay.
MAJOR GENERAL SIR MICHAEL BIDDULPH, C. B., writes:—
I have much pleasure on leaving India to acknowledge the excellency of the Spectacles you have furnished me, and I shall always gladly recommend your Pebble Spectacles to my friends.

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT:
TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER
AT THE
ORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS
IN GUJARAT,
BEING
A REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,
WITH
Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1854, respectively
Price, Re.; postage, 1 Anna
Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart-row.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 18.

THERE was a further fall of ⅛ per cent. in New Consols in London yesterday at 99⅜; but Rentes in Paris were unchanged at 106½. Reuter's quotation of 42 7/16d. for Silver shows an advance of 1-16d. to ⅛d. per oz. on the price as received yesterday from private sources. Four per cent. Rupee securities were unchanged at 68½; but in the other denomination there was a decline of ⅛ at £73. Indian Sterling Loan was ⅜ per cent. lower at 106.

Wheat was firm, but without any change in quotations. In Mincing Lane the only alteration was in Calcutta Brown *Rapeseed*, which was 6d. per quarter higher to arrive in a firm market. *Linseed* was quiet.

The morning's lead was followed in Liverpool yesterday, and the market closed quiet, the Sales, as expected, aggregating 8,000 bales, including 600 Surats. Spot prices were unchanged in every item; but American arrivals were 1-32d lower in all positions. To-day the market opened quiet again; probable sales, 10,000 bales; Imports, 4,000 bales.

The Manchester Market had been quiet, and we notice among the quotations wired a decline of 1d in 71b. shirtings: of ½ in 45-in. Mulls; and of ⅛d per lb. in 40s Mule Twist.

New York keeps very steady, the only change to chronicle being the slight advance of 2 points in August Futures at 9·86, the spot price being still wired as 9¾ cents. At 4,000 bales, the day's Receipts at the U. S. Ports were, as they have lately been, rather more than for last year, but considerably below those on the corresponding day in 1885, the comparative figures now standing as follows:—

	1888.	1887.	1886.
Tuesday's Receipts ...	4,000	2,000	8,000
Three days' do.	12,000	8,000	26,000
Since 1st Sept. 1887 ...	5,133,000	5,114,000	4,980,000

The quiet feeling which prevailed in our Cotton Market yesterday was, if anything, intensified to-day in view of the evident absence of sustained strength at Liverpool in presence of the uncertain support received from Manchester. There has been some enquiry for Bengals, and we heard of native buyers of the three current grades at Rs. 185½, Rs. 179, and Rs. 174, respectively; but otherwise there has been no demand to speak of either from exporters or local operators or consumers, and prices of Broach and Bhownuggur are Re. 1 lower, while some varieties of Oomra have been obtainable on rather easier terms. In addition to a few hundred bales of Bengals at Rs 180-186, the day's small business has consisted of under 500 bales in the aggregate of ready Wudwan at Rs. 196; Morvi, at Rs. 208; and Vingorla, at Rs. 181 per candy

WHEAT.—A large business is again reported in the descriptions now coming forward so freely, and the market is strong, though dealers make no change in quotations.

SEEDS.—There is less demand both for *Linseed* and *Rapeseed* than has been noticeable for some days past; but we have not heard of lower rates having been named, and we call the market for all descriptions steady at our last quotations.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	8,539 bales.
Wheat	46,164 cwts.
Linseed	11,186 "
Rapeseed	11,881 "
Gingelly	1,869 "
Poppy Seed	7,963 "
Groundnuts	997 "

FREIGHTS continued very quiet with a downward tendency in rates, the market being weighed down by the number of relets offering in face of the comparative slackness of demand for tonnage. A steamer is reported to have been fixed this afternoon at 20s. per ton.

EXCHANGE has been rather unsettled to-day, but weak upon the whole, and we quote Bank Wire Transfers and 3 months' sight Credits 1-32d. lower than last evening's rates. Some business was reported, with one bank, on the latter line, and, before the decline was quoted, some forward Telegraphic was done at 1s. 4⅜; but upon the whole few transactions have transpired. Forward rates may be called the same as ready; and quotations for drawing were somewhat nominal at the close. We quote:—

Bank Bills on demand...	1s. 4 3/4d. per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 11-32d. "
Do. 3 months' sight ...	1s. 4 7-16d. "
Credits do. do. ...	1s. 4½d. "
Francs do. do. ...	1·74½. "

GOVERNMENT PAPER continues its downward course. Opening this morning at par, the price of Fours for money and the next account declined to 99 13-16, but afterwards rallied a little, closing at 99⅞, the rate for the end of next month being 99⅜ with many sellers both for that and the earlier settlement. The other Paper is quoted at 106½, but this price is nearly nominal.

SHARES.—There has been rather more doing in Mill Scrip to-day, leading in every case to enhanced quotations. James Greaves are Rs. 30 higher; Morarji Gokaldas have advanced Rs. 20; Connaught, Rs. 12½; Jevraz Balloo and Oriental, Rs. 10; Empress, Luckmidas Khimji, Manockji Petit, Queen, and Ripon, Rs. 5 each. Mofussil Press are Rs. 5 down. Bombay-Burma, first issue, have declined Rs. 25. Bombay Fire Insurance are Rs. 25 lower. Bombay Ice are down Rs. 2; as also are Kemp and Company.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	7 pct.	837½
Bank of Bengal	49,000	500	all	10 do.	890xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	14 do.	715
EXCHANGE BANK.					
Agra Bank	10,000	4	4	6 do.	115
Hong. and Shang.		100			
Corporation	60,000		all	17½ do.	419
National Bank of India	37,320	$125		5 pct.	127
		250			

RAILWAY COMPANIES

G.I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	..	£100	–	–	£160
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent.	–	£100	–	–	£161½

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1025
Empire Fire Insurance Co	200	5,000	1,000	Rs. 751	1,060
Indian Fire Insurance Co	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co.	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,025

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock Ashdown & Co Ld.	1,000 / 750	200 / 200	200 / 150	10 / 5 p.ct.	200 / 154
Badham Pile & Co. Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 16	157
Bapty Co., Ld.	325		185	Rs. 11	50
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		500	100	2-3p.c	100
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	750	500	500	10 p.c	800
Bombay Saw Mills	600	1,000	1,000	..	100
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	...	93
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	Rs. 135	3,050
Do. (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	375	Rs. 33½	760
Bombay Municipal Bonds				5 p.c.	105
Clydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500	500	..	510
Cooper, Madon & Co. Ld.	3,000	00	100	Rs. 10	66
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	40	...	41
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.	9½
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25		9½
Karachee Lighterage Co., Ld.	50	256	250	...	190
Kemp & Co. Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26	370
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 10	97
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	13 p.ct	80
Napier Foundry and Mfg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	104xd
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	6,000	200	50	10 p.c.	115
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	8 p. s.	18
Pearse and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 1	40
Port Canning Co.	6,00	00	1,000	R 9	335
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	p.c.	121
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	10	10	9 p.c.	85
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,20	25	25	Rs. 2	8
Treacher & Co., Ld.	2,000	50	50	Rs. 100	1,305
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,500	10	10	Rs 15	200
Western India Flour Mills	00	125	125	nil	40
M. Morly & Co	1,000	2	2	p	100
Berars Oil Mills Co., Ld.	1,250	100	All	..	100

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

ADDIS—April 13, at Mussoorie, the wife of D F Addis, pr maturely, of a son, who only survived a few hours
BEATTI—April 13, at No. 9, Camac Street, the wife of Malcolm H Beattie, of a son.
BENNETT—March 26, at "Khawalla," Dehra Dun, the wife of William Bennett, of a daughter.
BIGNELL—April 12, at Kuch Behar, the wife of R Bignell, of a daughter.
CONES—April 11, at Aligarh, the wife of J A Cones, Executive Engineer, Irrigation Branch of a son.
SKINNER—April 14, at Secunderabad, the wife of Lieut.-Col. E. Swinton Skinner, of a son.

DEATHS.

COOPER—April 13, at Kurnool, Cecil Archibald Ryan, the dearly loved and only son of Thomas and Louis Cooper, aged 6 months, and 20 days.
GODFREY—April 12, at Chandbally, of convulsions, Theodore Arthur, the infant son of Theodore Robert and Evangeline Charlotte Godfrey, aged month and 17 days.
VAN QUISEM—April, at 9, London Street, Edward Van Cusem, aged 52 years.
WALKER—April 9, at Mhow, Central India, of confluent small-pox, after a short illness, Maria Louisa, the beloved wife of W. K Walker, Rajputana-Malwa Railway, eldest daughter of the late Captain John Cowell, 12th Regiment, and sister of the late Colonel Henry Cowell, 27th Inniskillings.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, APRIL 19, 1888.

THE distinguished Oriental gentleman who goes on a visit to England still finds in the columns of the *Times* a valuable and easily available channel for conveying to the public his sense of the greatness of England and of the equity and beneficence of her rule over his country. Our London correspondent a few days ago gave us by telegraph the substance of a letter which the Nawab Fatteh Nawaz Jung, Chief Justice of Hyderabad, had addressed to the *Times*, and the text of the letter, which reaches us by this mail, shows how eager the Nawab has been to give unmistakable expression to the feelings of the contented, cultured, and prosperous class to which he belongs. It would not, indeed, have been easy to find a more appropriate spokesman for that class. The Nizam's Chief Justice is an admirable representative of that Mahomedan aristocracy of Northern India which has of late been so unwontedly eager to proclaim its allegiance to the Supreme Government. He is in some sense the product of English education and of English official training; he possesses in his birth and antecedents the particular qualifications which, in the eyes of Dr. Leitner and of some others whom it is the fashion to consider old-fashioned, are of more importance in an Indian official than the most brilliant achievements in the examination room. The one thing that detracts from the value of his observations is that they are in such close harmony with what every one knows to be the views of the class to which he belongs. It is as certain that a Mahomedan gentleman from the North-West should applaud the character of British rule in India as it is that the Bengali gentleman, of whom he speaks in terms of sorrowful but gentle reproach, should be discontented with it. It is only, indeed, when he drops politics and throws out suggestions concerning social shortcomings that he has anything to to find fault with or any improvements to suggest. And into these questions we cannot follow him. The internal economy of the Bombay Yacht Club is a matter that can be effectually discussed only in its committee room, and there unfortunately neither the decrees of Chief Justices nor the counsels of journalists are of any avail. In England we can quite understand the practice which closes the doors of most of the Anglo-Indian Clubs to natives may seem to contrast with the larger hospitality of the Clubs at home, in which the Nawab, like many other distinguished gentlemen from the East, has doubtless met with a warm welcome. Meantime the sanctity of our Clubs is obviously a thing that cannot be trifled with, and whoever tries to widen their doorways will undertake a task more formidable than any which our political reformers have taken in hand. The greatest misconception, the Nawab says, prevails in India concerning the character of the English people, and it is only in England that the native of India is able to solve the problem. It may seem a roundabout way of acquiring knowledge, but if Indian gentlemen, by visiting England, can get to understand more about the English in India, there will be an additional reason for welcoming visits of this kind, especially when the visitor happens to be so competent an interpreter to the public at home of the sentiments of his countrymen.

It would have been impossible for a Mahomedan attempting to explain the relations between the British Government and the Indian peoples to ignore the familiar racial questions which the discussions attendant upon the Madras Congress and Sir Syed Ahmed's recent speeches have brought into prominence. Sir Syed Ahmed is a central figure in the Nawab's view of things, and with Sir Syed Ahmed, of course, he is in general agreement, except that he is much more civil to the Bengalis, and that he is able to find an excuse for Hindu agitators in the fact that British indulgence has given them a mania for liberty which, apparently, will lead them along dangerous courses. He speaks of the Mahomedans and the National Congress as though the former as a body held aloof from Madras, as though Mr. Budroodin Tyabjee were a leader of no account, and as though co-operation between Hindu and Mussulman for political ends were impossible. We put his views upon this point on record, with no strong disposition to concur with them, but with a consciousness nevertheless that they are symptomatic of a state of things in the political society of India which there can be no advantage in ignoring. The non-critical attitude which the Mussulmans, of Northern India at all events, have assumed may not be the best for the Government or for the common weal. They would, we say frankly, do well if they now and again ceased to support British rule by flattery, and aided it instead by a little wholesome grumbling if, peradventure, there is anything to grumble about in any part of India where Mahomedans abound. Nor can we quite see the advantage of the particular school of advocacy of which Sir Syed Ahmed may be regarded as the founder. It is bad enough that the North country Mahomedans should constitute themselves the denunciators of Brahmins and Bengalis and of all others who run the risk of becoming agitators; but it is worse when these gentlemen associate their denunciations of their fellow-subjects with an undiscriminating flattery of the Government which is the guardian over them all. To some amongst us this is all pleasant enough. People who look on say that Mussalmans must be played off against Hindus and Hindus against Mussalmans, and that the consolidation of our own power will be ensured by this balancing of hostile forces. One would think, to hear the prevalent reasoning on this subject, that the Indian Government were in the position of the Government of Austria-Hungary who have to evolve harmony out of the discordant voices of Magyars and Germans, Slavs and Czechs. When this is pointed to as a desirable state of things—a state of things to be encouraged—no greater mistake could be committed, nor could anything look more like a confession that the British rule had no intrinsic strength. But for all that there is no need why the fact itself, regrettable though it may be, should be kept out of sight. Mr. Budroodin Tyabjee's idea of conducting the Congress on the principle of "Oh no we never mention it!" when any question upon which Hindus and Mussulmans are not likely to agree comes in view, is a significant confession of the unreality of co-operation in any enterprise, political or quasi-political, in which Hindus and Mahomedans may pretend to be working in common.

The late Sir Henry Maine remarked in one of his later writings that the root and origin of half the misconceptions of the public at home in regard to India was in the assumption that India was a single country and that any such people existed as the Indian people. The Chief Justice of Hyderabad—a Mussulman official in a Hindu state—gives an unconscious contradiction to that assumption, and the same may be said of the anti-progressive demonstrations of the Mahomedans of the North which have attracted so much attention this cold weather. And the divergence that this campaign exhibits is not one of race alone. Classes as well as races are carrying on the warfare. Dr. Leitner, who seldom mixes matters, goes even beyond Sir Ahmed when he credits the Babus with a "bread-and-butter-dowry hunger," attributing the agitation for a greater share in the higher appointments to "the general upheaval of outcaste India against all that is respectable in native society." This is Dr. Leitner's way of putting things, and will not be interpreted by those whom it concerns that they are quite as inferior beings as he represents them to be, while as to his dubbing them the *nouvelles couches sociales*—well the expression need give no offence if only people will refrain from translating it for the enlightenment of those whom it may concern. Dr. Leitner looks to the older social strata for the material for administering India, and if the Statutory Civil Service has not shown that strata at its best, he can still turn to the Nawab Fatteh Nawaz Jung's letter as an example of the better qualities of the Indian aristocracy, and to the Nawab's record as a proof that there is a place for them in the service, of the State.

THE special telegram which our London correspondent sent us yesterday corrects the impression which appears to have prevailed that the eighty-five thousand shares in the Hyderabad Deccan Company which were paid as the price of the concession to Messrs. Watson and Stewart were held almost exclusively by the concessionaires. If the belief of the City is correct—and our correspondent has means of knowing how the case stands—the shares have been pretty widely distributed, and the investing public will share in the fortune, good or evil, which will be brought to the concern by the suspension of the Hyderabad official who has been so prominently associated with the enterprise from the beginning. We believe that a not inconsiderable quantity of the paid-up shares have been acquired during the past few months by purchasers in Hyderabad, and that the "unloading" process has been by no means confined to holders in England. The directors of the Company as constituted were Messrs. G. Batten, H. P. Sharpe, W. C. Watson, and C. A. Winter. Upon the purchase of £150,000 worth of shares in the Company by the Nizam's Government to secure a "predominant influence" therein, Lord Lawrence and Sirdar Diler Jung were added to the board, the former to look after his Highness's interests in the proceedings of the Company in London, and the latter to control the operations of the Company in India. Mr. George Batten was a Bengal Civilian. After his retirement from the service he was engaged quite recently in the endeavour to float a system of narrow gauge railways to open up the Central Provinces which, if successful, would have rendered nugatory the broad gauge Nagpur-Bengal project which his cousins the Stracheys held to be a design of the Evil One, and resisted with all their might and main. Mr. William Clarence Watson is the principal concessionaire. He is a financial agent of great experience, having operated in railways and Turkish funds on a very large scale. On one occasion his signature to a cheque gave £800,000 to the Government of the Sultan in connection with an operation in which he represented a powerful syndicate. On another he was commissioned to proceed from London to Constantinople, to arrange a railway contract, and the expenses were provided for by a payment of £40,000 in advance. The mission was successful, so that the money was not thrown away. Mr. Winter, until recently a solicitor in practice in Bombay, is Mr. Watson's brother-in-law; he negotiated, on the part of the concessionaires, the concession of the Hyderabad mining rights, the Sirdar Diler Jung representing the Nizam's Government. The Sirdar is the son of the Nawab of Karnalla, of Nassick; and he had the advantage of being educated by Dr. Wilson, the erudite missionary who trained the great Livingstone's "Nassick Boys" who shared that distinguished explorer's trials in the interior of Africa. When a youth, the Sirdar—then known simply as Abdul Huk—attracted the attention of Mr. J. Gibbs, at whose instance he was given an Assistant Commissionership in the Berars. This ultimately led to his connection with Hyderabad. He obtained the C.I.E. for helping Major Daniell to arrest the famous dacoit Wassudew Phadke. He accompanied the late Sir Salar Jung's two sons on a visit to London. At a Mansion House dinner the Lord Mayor proposed the toast of Sir Salar Jung and his sons, who were guests of his Lordship; the Sirdar, being called upon to speak for the youths, made a speech which attracted a good deal of attention, inasmuch as it predicted a long course of prosperity for India and the Native States under the benign protection of the British Crown, which fostered railways and all works of material progress. Subsequently he succeeded in floating the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway, which led to the floating of the Deccan Mining Company by the concessionaires two years ago. We publish to-day in another column the text of the order which has been issued by the Hyderabad Government impugning the action of the Sirdar in regard to concession of the mining rights. Appended is the part of the Sirdar's Memorandum giving the history of the negotiations.

THERE is an important pendant to the Budget which, though it is regularly published at the end of the financial year in the form of a supplement to the *Gazette of India*, is not well known and is scarcely as useful as it might be made. The Appropriation Report may best be described as the Comptroller and Auditor General's report upon the way in which the money has gone. In England the corresponding report shows how each of the supply votes has been expended, and this it does with a thoroughness and a microscopic fulness of detail which, if the art of persistent financial criticism in the House of Commons for economy's sake were revived, would make this weighty volume of seven hundred pages a perfect magazine of material for members of a retrenching turn of mind. The Indian Appropriation Accounts make a little over a hundred pages in the *Gazette*, and in regard both to form and fulness they differ noticeably from the accounts published by the Home Government. We have here nothing to show how much may or may not have been spent by the Public Works Department in repairs upon, for example, some not noticeably uncomfortable Government House, as in the home accounts we might learn how much had been spent upon a green house in Buckingham Palace or upon a cupboard at Marlborough House. In the Indian accounts we deal with big totals, and though the report is eloquent as to the amount spent it is silent as to the objects of expenditure, unless, indeed, it may have been in excess of the estimates. The contrast between the two need not be carried farther, except to show that in no single instance in the English Appropriation Account is the vote exceeded without a marginal explanation being given. It is impossible, too, not to notice the healthy tone of the stores audits, in his report on one of which the Auditor-General calls attention to stock deficiencies which to the unaided wisdom of the department seemed "not to call for serious notice." How far the Indian Appropriation Accounts can be assimilated to those at home is a question that may be left to Mr. Steel's friends the experts, but it is obvious that in their present form they supply no basis for detailed criticism, and that they in no sense constitute an invitation to the public to aid the Government with suggestions for the curtailment of expenditure. Something might be done in the required direction if the Appropriation Accounts were provincialized, so that in each Presidency a plain statement of the expenditure might be placed within reach of every one who cared to enquire into the matter.

THE New Central Press Buildings have been taken possession of by the Elphinstone College authorities during the last few days. Professor Hathornthwaite, the Acting Principal, goes home shortly on eighteen months' leave, and Professor Peterson will act for Professor Wordsworth during the furlough of the latter.

THE Town Council yesterday considered the resolution recently passed by the Municipal Corporation requesting them to furnish the Corporation with an estimate of the cost of providing a few of the stalls in the new fish market, to be erected in the Arthur Crawford Market premises, with marble slabs on which to expose the fish brought to the market for sale. The matter was referred to the Municipal Commissioner for report.

A PUBLIC meeting of the ratepayers of Bombay will be shortly held under the presidency of the Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta to enable Mr. N. G. Chandavarkar, who is a candidate for the vacant seat in the Municipal Corporation, to address the electors.

WE learn from a telegram from China, dated yesterday, that the total sales of Indian yarn during the last week amounted to 4,500 bales at previous quotations; exchange being Rs. 221 per 100 dollars.

THE Crawford Market has been fixed as the polling place for the Ratepayers' Election, to be held on Wednesday, the 25th inst.

No more dead bodies have been recovered from the fallen house in Kyd Street, Calcutta. And it is now believed that the masons must have escaped, and are keeping out of the way for fear of being blamed for the

TELEGRAMS.

THE DECCAN MINING SHARES IN THE LONDON MARKET.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, APRIL 18.

The suspension of Diler Jung and the grounds thereof set forth in telegrams by Reuter's agency, and by the *Standard* correspondent, have made a great impression, and further information is awaited impatiently.

The shares of the Deccan Mining Company are quoted at £6-10 to £6-12 [illegible] to Rs. 97-8).

THE SUSPENSION OF ABDUL HUK.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 18.

A special London telegram to the *Pioneer* states that the suspension of Sirdar Diler-ul-Mulk has caused much anxiety in the city and that further revelations are anxiously awaited. It is believed that Sir John Gorst will be called upon for an explanation.

The Hyderabad correspondent of the London *Standard* says that the suspension is due to the animosity existing between the Minister and the Sirdar. The *Pioneer* promises to give to-morrow its narrative of the whole affair which, it says, will be published simultaneously by the London *Times* and will supply a clear refutation of the statements of the *Standard's* correspondent.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE EMPEROR FREDERICK.

CHARLOTTENBURG, APRIL 17, EVENING.

The Emperor Frederick felt better towards forenoon to-day, the fever and the inflammation of the bronchial membrane having abated.

His Imperial Majesty rose at noon from his bed and soon afterwards appeared at the window, to the great joy of the people assembled near the Castle.

He subsequently received some verbal reports connected with the business of the Empire.

Towards evening the fever had slightly increased.

APRIL 18, MORNING.

The Emperor Frederick slept fairly well last night, but he is still feverish.

ARREST OF MR. DILLON.

LONDON, APRIL 18.

Mr. Dillon was arrested at Dublin yesterday.

He was immediately conveyed to Drogheda and was placed before the Magistrate on the charge of inciting to non-payment of rent.

After some evidence the case was remanded until 9th proximo, bail being accepted.

THE DISARMING OF THE BURMESE.

In the House of Commons last night, Sir John Gorst, the Under-Secretary of State for India, in reply to a question said that her Majesty's Government had no reason to think the action of the Chief Commissioner of Burma in disarming the Burmese was a mistaken one, and, consequently, it was not their intention to interfere in the matter.

THE FISHERIES TREATY.

TORONTO, APRIL 17.

The Dominion House of Commons has read a second time the Bill relating to the Fisheries Treaty.

DHULEEP SINGH.

MOSCOW, APRIL 17.

Dhuleep Sing has gone to live at Kieff.

THE SUEZ CANAL CONVENTION.

CONSTANTINOPLE, APRIL 18.

The Porte declines to accept the English and French modifications to the Suez Canal Convention.

THE SPREAD OF BOULANGISM.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 18.

A London telegram states that many newspapers believe that the spread of Boulangism will compel Bismarck to force a war, leaving Russia a free hand in the East.

THE CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL BILL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 18.

A deputation representing the recent Town Hall meeting waited yesterday on the Lieutenant-Governor. He said that, although he was glad to receive counsel from such distinguished men, assistance would have been more acceptable if offered earlier. The subjects had already been disposed of by the Council and its constitution prevented a reconsideration. He would nevertheless lay the memorial before the Council, and should the Council wish to reopen the questions he would not allow technical objections to stand in the way. The new Bill had been before the public for two years, and its introduction has been preceded by a report of the committee, which had fully considered the questions, and if the memorialists intended holding a meeting to take exception to its provisions it should have been done at an earlier stage in the progress of the measure. The apprehension that the town would be saddled with the cost of improving the suburbs was groundless, as nearly four lakhs had been set free for the purpose. With regard to the further extension of the principle of self government by the increase of elected Commissioners and the appointment of chairman by the Commissioners, it could not be done owing to the [illegible] diverse discordant elements in the Town Council. He thought it necessary to secure a proper representation of Europeans and the Commercial element, hence the concession to the Chamber of Commerce, the Trades Association, and the Port Commissioners. With regard to the control sections, Calcutta had the same control as Bombay and other Municipalities, and to say it was a menace to self-government, Sir Steuart Bayley would point to the powers of local government boards in England to refute the assertion.

At to-day's Council, Sir Henry Harrison remarked that when on a former occasion an accident similar to that at Kyd Street had happened the Coroner remarked on the functions of the Municipality regarding dangerous houses. The opinion of the Advocate-General has been taken, who thought that beyond buildings actually dangerous the law did not oblige them to watch every building. Sir Henry Harrison therefore proposed that when the section on buildings and obligations came for discussion any member might move an amendment connected therewith.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, APRIL 17.

The Anchor Line steamer Britannia left here for Bombay this afternoon.

PORT SAID, APRIL 17.

The Hall Line steamer Branksome Hall left here to-day.

SUEZ, APRIL 18.

The Italian mail steamer Manilla left here for Aden and Bombay yesterday at 6 p.m.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 17.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	4 1-16d.
The Manchester Market has been quiet.	
3 per cent. Consols for account (New)	99⅛
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	106
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	88½
4½ per cent. do.	73
4½ per cent. French Rentes	106½
Bar Silver	42⅞

GAMBLING AT THE FANCY FAIR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—We all know the lawyer's rule "If you have a good case stick closely to your point; but if you have a bad one confuse the judge's mind by irrelevant argument and abuse your opponent *ad libitum*." The Tommy Dodd controversy in your columns and those of your contemporary a little recalls this rule.

The Bishop of Bombay opened with a protest which merited the adhesion of all the right-minded English in the Presidency. It *was* a great pity to clothe gambling with almost Government sanction in a city where gambling is forbidden by law and in a population that would gamble away its very soul if it were allowed. The only true reply to the episcopal rebuke would have been a plea by way of extenuation that the stakes were small, and people only played to help on the charity. But as a matter of fact the people played in the true gambling spirit, although that may not have been expected by those who opened the table. In spite of its financial success, it was, morally speaking, a mistake to allow the table at all. However, to admit the error has not been the course of the controversy. One writer has argued that gambling is a vice so universal that a little more or less of it can do no harm. Another has argued that the whole English society of Bombay was tarred with the same brush as regards this gambling; that he for one saw no harm in it, and is ready to pay his Rs. 10 fine like a man when summoned by the magistrate. Both evade the point of the protest—that vice remains vice and a bad example remains a bad example, although the vice is practised in a good cause, and even if the example had been set by the finest flower of Anglo-Indian society.

These two writers are, however, good-natured Gallios, whose letters might pass unnoticed. But next comes a writer of more formidable kind who gives his name, and opens with that friendliness which all experienced controversialists have learned to dread. Like the Greeks of the Æneid, he comes with a gift in his hand, and begins by heartily agreeing with the Bishop. But he does not leave the matter there. He then, regardless of ecclesiastical discipline, proceeds to arraign his Diocesan in a newspaper for an alleged ecclesiastical error which has as much to do with Fancy Fairs and gambling tables as Mr. Squires of Girgaum Church has to do with the College of Cardinals, or the last comic opera. Such a deliberate drawing of a red-herring across the scent is worthy of the worst obstructionist on the cross-benches of the House of Commons. On the one hand, it spoils the effect of a dignified rebuke. On the other hand, it introduces a topic into newspaper discussion, which every Churchman ought to hold far too sacred for the rough handling of journalistic controversy. The Bishop very properly declines to meet his would-be antagonist on so secular an arena.

I trust the public will not allow the irrelevancy of a too militant churchman to obscure the real points of the Bishop's protest. His outspokenness is most valuable, clothed as it is with the importance and authority of his position. Let me recall the substance of his letter. The gambling table was demoralizing to the public and the one objectionable feature of the Fancy Fair. The Rs. 3,000 were the only ill-gotten gains at an otherwise admirably conducted institution. "What is wrong does not become right because it is done in a good cause." The whole Presidency ought to be at one with the Bishop in that precept and its present application.

ONE WHO DID NOT PLAY.

"POISONING THE WELLS."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am not disposed, in your columns, to take sides in the controversy that has arisen over the way in which a Christian congregation lately commemorated before God and man the name and merits of a great Emperor. Quiet and reasonable people, who are given, as Keble says, to "sober walking in true Gospel ways," decline to be stirred to excitement by what seem to them the sounds of an unseemly and indecorous strife, the provocation to which the Church Missionary Society in England can scarcely regard as the most appropriate exhibition to our "heathen" neighbours, as I think we call them, of the graces of the religion which their agent at Girgaum is paid to propagate. But as theological controversy threatens to take root in such of our newspapers as are willing to extend to it their hospitality, I may be permitted to call attention to one incident in this strife which looks to me very much like a controversial device to which no disputant anxious to keep or acquire a name for fairness should descend. I allude to Mr. Squires' introduction into a public controversy of that gentleman's estimate—of course a damaging one—of his opponent's "style of private correspondence." Now let us see what this means. Mr. Lewis's private correspondence is not before the public. Unless Mr. Squires should deem it consistent with Christian courtesy to unload it in the columns of your contemporary the public will never see it—will never be able to judge if it is the wholly reprehensible stuff that we are asked to believe it to be. In other words, Mr. Lewis is arraigned upon an issue in regard to which his *pièces justificatives*, being private letters, are not in evidence. I am not a lawyer, but I have a shrewd suspicion that if an Old Bailey advocate were to comment upon documents not before the Court, and to draw from them inferences damaging to the other side, he would be called to order. This seems to me like leading or trying to lead your antagonist on to ground on which, from the necessities of the case, he cannot fight. Or, to change the metaphor, it is like binding him hand and foot, and then challenging him to return the blows that you aim at him, particularly those below the belt. Or, to change the metaphor once more, it is like that "poisoning of the wells" which Dr. Newman has something to say of in his preface to the "*Apologia pro Vita Sua*," which is not warfare at all, and which the Church Missionary Society, I suspect, do not count amongst the methods by which they intend their agents to win souls.

A LAYMAN.

The net value of gold imported to this country from the beginning of the official year to the end of February was Rs. 2,94,84,028, and that of silver imported was Rs. 8,05,12,447, making the total net imports of the precious metals Rs. 10,99,96,475. The assay value of coins and bullion received in the Indian Mints during the same period was Rs. 10,00,48,724, and of the same coined and examined Rs. 9,92,17,811.

The *Deccan Times* says:—It will be within the recollection of some of our readers that the relations between the Council of State and the ex-Minister, Sir Salar Jung, were so unsatisfactory, that a set of rules was drawn up, and received the approval of the Resident, to regulate the conduct of business in the Council and to define its powers. These rules came up for consideration before the Council at its meeting on Thursday last, when the Nizam presided in person. On the subject being brought forward, his Highness took up the draft rules, ran his pen through them with the remark, that, however advisable such rules were in relation to Sir Salar Jung, they were altogether unnecessary so long as Sir Asman Jah held the office of Dewan.

RETIREMENT OF SIR FREDERICK W. RICHARDS.

SIR FREDERICK WILLIAM RICHARDS, K.C.B., R. N., F. R. G. S., having filled the office of Commander-in-Chief on the East India Station for the full term of three years, retires from it and proceeds home by the English mail steamer to-morrow. Sir Frederick is the second son of Captain E. Richards, R. N., and married in 1866 Lucy, daughter of Mr. F. Brooke, of Horton, County Gloucester, and widow of the Rev. E. Fayle. Sir Frederick was Commodore Commanding the Cape of Good Hope and West African stations from 1879 to 1882; and commanded on the west coast of Africa during the Zulu and Boer Wars from March 1879, in November of which year he got his C.B. He accompanied the Ekowe Relief Column, and was present at the battle of Gingillovo on the 2nd April 1879, for which he received the Zulu medal with clasp. He was also present at the action at Laing's Neck during the Boer War on the 28th January 1881. The title of K.C.B. was conferred upon Sir Frederick in that year; and having held the office of A. D. C. to the Queen from June 1879 to June 1882, he was in the latter year appointed a Lord Commissioner of the Admiralty, which post he occupied for a term of three years. Sir Frederick was appointed Commander-in-Chief on the East India Station and assumed charge of the office from Sir William Hewett in May 1885. The station extends from the Gulf of Aden to the Straits Settlements, including Zanzibar and Madagascar, but stopping short of Natal; while the Red Sea, which was formerly included, has been temporarily handed over to the Mediterranean Admiral. The pay and allowances of the Admiral come to about Rs. 4,000 a month. Sir Frederick, during his stay on shore, has been a popular member of Bombay Society and has joined in our festive gatherings. He commanded the Naval forces during the Burma Annexation War in 1885-86, and received the thanks of the Government of India "for the very complete and prompt manner in which his Excellency placed the whole force under his command at the disposal of the Government of India and for the admirable manner in which the Naval Brigade was organised and equipped." This compliment was paid him in a resolution of the Government of India; and Sir Frederick Richards well deserved it.

THE 23rd BOMBAY LIGHT INFANTRY IN BURMA.

THE following extract from the Brigade Orders by Brigadier General Sir R. C. Low, K. C. B., A.-D.-C. com-anding 4th Brigade, Upper Burma Field Force, shows that Bombay Regiments in Burma have worthily upheld the honour of their Presidency:—

MYINGYAN, MARCH 30.

1. The 23rd Bombay Light Infantry being about to leave the command, the Brigadier-General wishes to put on record the services of the regiment while in Upper Burma.

The regiment arrived in the summer of 1886, and has taken a prominent part in the pacification of the country. During the last year it has formed the garrison of Pokoko and the various posts attached to that command; and it is largely owing to the ability and judgment of the officer commanding the regiment, Colonel Gatacre, C. B., who has also been incommand of the Pokoko District, and to the indefatigable manner in which the officers, N. C. officers, and men of the regiment have devoted themselves to their duty that this part of the country has been reduced to comparative quiet and freedom from dacoits.

The regiment has lost one native officer and nine men killed in action during the two years. It has only sent 48 men invalided to India, this being mainly due to careful recruiting in the past and to care having been taken that only efficient soldiers remained in the ranks.

The conduct and discipline of the men have been excellent, and the turn-out of the men has been remarkable for its neatness, and the men at all times have shown a soldier-like pride in the smartness of their appearance. The Brigadier-General has especially noted this in small outposts and in parties on the line of march.

Colonel Gatacre, C.B., has commanded the regiment throughout its time in Upper Burma, and the Brigadier-General congratulates him, as also the officers, N. C. officers and men, on having established a reputation for the regiment of being one of the smartest Native Infantry Regiments of the time.

The Brigadier-General wishes all ranks a hearty farewell, and a prosperous journey to their Presidency.

ENGINEERS' EXAMINATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I submitted an application for examination as a mechanical engineer in November, 1887, and up to now I can get no information as to the probable date by which I can expect to be examined. All inquiries at the Boiler Inspection Office appear to be useless. They refer me to the Collector of Bombay. This officer, it appears, has sent some recommendations to the Government for approval, and nothing can be done till the approval has been given.—Yours, &c.

AN INQUIRER.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE 7th Bengal Cavalry returned to Allahabad on the 13th from service in Upper Burma. The Regiment suffered heavy loss in horses, chiefly from kumri.

COLONEL R. M. SKINNER, Bengal Staff Corps, retires on an ordinary pension of £456-5 per annum and an additional pension of £327 per annum or £783-5 in all.

BRIGADE-SURGEON J. E. T. Aitchison, M. D., C. I. E. Secretary to the Surgeon-General her Majesty's Forces, now on furlough in England, is retiring from the Service.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL R. T. CHAPMAN, General List Infantry, has been permitted to retire from the 16th April on a pension of £500 per annum.

THE following Transport Officers have been ordered to rejoin their regiments:—Captain H. Capel-Cure, 2nd Gloucestershire Regiment; Captain H St. L. Wood, 2nd East Yorkshire Regiment; Lieutenant C. P. Scudamore, 2nd Royal Scots Fusiliers; and Lieutenant J. L. Stewart, 2nd Royal Dublin Fusiliers.

BREVET-MAJOR CATHER, R.E., D. S. O., on the abolition of his appointment as Director of Transport, Upper Burma Field Force, has been ordered to proceed to Madras with the necessary clerks and records for the adjustment of the Burma War Transport Accounts. The job will not prove a light one.

BRIGADE-SURGEON V. H. S. CHESNAYE, I. M. S., Examiner, Medical and Fund Accounts, Bengal, has proceeded to England on 90 days' privilege leave.

MAJOR J. LACKERSTEIN, C. V. Rifles, has been appointed to officiate as Commandant of the Presidency Volunteers during the absence of Colonel F. Chatterton, on leave out of India.

MAJOR DORWARD, R. E., on being relieved of his appointment as Commanding Royal Engineer, Upper Burma Field Force, has been directed to proceed to India; and Captain E. W. Dun, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, Intelligence Branch, has been transferred to the Head-quarter Office at Simla in the same capacity.

THE following appointments in the Upper Burma Field Force were abolished on the 1st April:—General Officer and Staff of the 2nd Brigade, Commanding Royal Artillery, Adjutant Royal Artillery, Director of Transport, Brigade and Command Transport Officer, Special Service Officers, Assistant Superintendents of Signalling, Field Engineers. The officers holding these positions have reverted to regimental duty or other substantive appointments.

THE personnel of the 0-2 R.A. left Kirkee on the 11th instant by rail for Neemuch, in relief of the G-3 R. A. The batteries will exchange horses, guns, equipment and native establishments.

SURGEON M. E. REPORTER, of the Madras Medical Department, attached to the 11th Regiment, has obtained two months' leave on medical certificate. He left Burma last week and arrived in Bombay yesterday.

THE SUSPENSION OF THE SIRDAR DILER-UL-MULK.

THE following is the full text of the order of the Nizam's Government suspending the Sirdar Diler-ul-Mulk:—

Proceedings of his Highness the Nizam's Government with reference to the concession of Mining rights, and to the purchase of shares by Government in the Hyderabad Deccan Mining Company, as dealt with in the Home Secretary's Memorandum on the Railway Budget for 1297 Fasli.

His Highness' Government having carefully read the memorandum by the Sirdar Diler Jung Diler-ul-Mulk, Home Secretary, on the Budget Estimate of the Railway for Fasli 1297, and contenting themselves for the present with that portion of the memorandum which deals with the concession of mining rights to Messrs. Watson and Stewart, and the Sirdar's concession with the negotiations which terminated ultimately in the formation of the Hyderabad Deccan Company, Limited, and with the purchase by the Sirdar on behalf of the Government of 12,500 shares in the said Company, are pleased to pass the following interlocutory order.

2. In the first place, the Government desire the Sirdar to explain how, and by whose authority, he transgressed their distinct order prohibiting the printing and issuing of any official paper without first submitting a draft thereof for the Minister's perusal and approval. The first and only intimation which the Government received of any intention on the Sirdar's part to issue a report was the infringement by him of the Government order.

3. The Government, in regretting, cannot too severely censure a departure from their distinct orders, which were formulated expressly for the purpose of securing official decorum and the executive and administrative efficiency of State affairs.

4. The Government are unable to understand much of the contents of the Sirdar's memorandum, by reason of an absence therein of a sufficient statement of facts, although they consider there is enough upon record to arouse a painful apprehension that the Sirdar, in his dealings with the Concessionaires and the Company, has not been actuated by that honest devotion to the interests of the Government which they have a right to expect generally from all their subordinates, and more particularly from one who, like the Sirdar, was especially entrusted by them with the conduct and completion of negotiations, on the successful issue of which they had a large and important stake.

5. The Government direct the Sirdar to furnish them with a full and detailed explanation on the following points:—

A.—Why the concession, dated the 7th of January 1886, to Messrs. Watson and Stewart contains no stipulation that the concessionaires shall limit the issue of shares by the intended Company, to a *first issue*, seeing that the Government of India and of Hyderabad had repeatedly and expressly laid down in writing that the issue of shares was to be a *first issue*, with the specific intention that the Company should have a reserve fund in the shape of uncalled up capital, wherewith to meet either possible contingencies or to enlarge the Company's operations in other directions; and seeing that Mr. C. A. Winter, the Company's Solicitor, had in a letter, dated the 16th December 1884, and published on page 1 of Appendix K of the Sirdar's memorandum, accepted on behalf of his principals, the proposition that the issue of shares was to be a first issue.

B.—Did the Sirdar call upon Mr. FitzGerald, the 1st Assistant Resident, as desired in that officer's letter, dated 22nd Sept., 1885, with the draft concession, and did he go over that concession clause by clause with Mr. FitzGerald? If so, did the Sirdar, as the Government's Agent, and as such, familiar with their views and intentions, point out to Mr. FitzGerald the necessity for introducing into that draft, that stipulation with reference to the "first issue" upon which the supreme and the Hyderabad Government had so frequently insisted, and if not, why not?

C.—By what authority the Sirdar consented or did not object to the gift by the directors of the Mining Company of 85,000 fully paid up shares to the concessionaries, seeing that the Sirdar was fully aware of the intention of the Supreme and Hyderabad Governments to the contrary, referred to in the paragraph immediately preceding.

D.—Why the Sirdar, on becoming acquainted with the intention of the Mining Company thus to deal with their unsubscribed capital, did not at once inform his Government thereof?

E.—What the Sirdar means by the following statement in paragraph 99 of his memorandum? Thus the fixing of the fully paid shares at £850,000 was the result of limiting the subscribed capital to £150,000. The Sirdar will be good enough to explain how the balance between the subscribed and nominal capital could thus be disposed of, in direct contravention of the expressed injunctions of the supreme and Hyderabad Government that there was to be only a *first issue* of 15,000 shares, and a reserve capital to which the Company could have recourse as time and circumstances might necessitate.

F.—What was the difficulty which the Sirdar experienced in the purchase of the shares, to effect which he had been sent to England as the Government's trusted Agent, seeing that he became the possessor of 12,500 shares within 24 hours of his requesting Mr. Watson, the Government's Agent in London, to acquire them for him.

G.—Why did the Sirdar employ Mr. Watson to purchase the shares on behalf of the Government, seeing that Mr. Watson was (1) one of the two concessionaires, (2) a Director of the Hyderabad Deccan Company, and (3) had in each capacity a direct personal interest in the sale of the said shares. If he was the Agent of the Government in England, how, when, and by whom was he so appointed?

H.—What was the foundation for the Sirdar's statement in his telegram (printed as Appendix I. 4 in his memorandum) that the Mining shares were "firmly held by the public." What step, if any, did the Sirdar take to verify that statement. At the time of that statement by how many people were the Company's shares held?

I.—What steps did the Sirdar take to test the truth of the necessity for the exercise of that "greatest skill and circumspection" set forth in Appendix L. 2 of the memorandum, without which it would appear the shares in question could not be obtained? In what did that exercise consist?

J.—To whom did the 1,000 fully paid shares, endorsed to Bearer, and purchased through Messrs. Borthwick, Walk and Co., belong?

K.—Did the Sirdar himself receive, directly or indirectly, through the concessionaires, or any other person, any remuneration in the shape of shares, money, or any other consideration? If so, what, when, where, why, and from whom?

6. So gravely do his Highness' Government view the conduct of the Sirdar as disclosed by the contents of his own memorandum, the omissions in which seem to be even more serious and suspecious than its statements, that pending the receipt of the Sirdar's explanation, and subject to any action which the Government may feel called upon to take upon its receipt, His Highness Government have decided to suspend Sirdar Diler Jung Diler-ul-Mulk from his offices of Home Secretary, and Government Director of his Highness the Nizam's Guaranteed Railway and the Hyderabad (Deccan) Company.

7. The Sirdar will accordingly hand over charge to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock to the Private Secretary to the Minister, at the Minister's Palace in the City, and will, at the place and hour named, entrust to that official all documents in connection with the Railway and Mining Department.

8. Notice of the Sirdar's suspension from office will be communicated to the Political and Financial Secretary to the Accountant General, and to the Agent and Chief Engineer his Highness the Nizam's Guaranteed Railway Company and the Deccan Mining Company; the National Provincial Bank of England will also be informed of the Sirdar's suspension by telegram.

(Sig.) ASMAN JAH,
Minister to his Highness the Nizam.

Hyderabad, 14th April 1888.

THE SIRDAR'S MEMORANDUM.

A MEMORANDUM by the Sirdar Diler-ul-Mulk on the Budget Estimate of the Hyderabad railway for 1887 contains the Sirdar's version of the story of the Hyderabad (Deccan) Company. The Sirdar writes:—

Reference has been made in this Memorandum to the purchase by Government of certain shares in the Hyderabad (Deccan) Company. The Mining concession, it will be remembered, was at one time part and parcel of the railway scheme, but was subsequently separated. When I proceeded to England in 1883, full authority was conferred upon me to sign all necessary documents and transact business of whatever nature connecting with the mining and railway projects owing to the vagueness of the first mining proposal, and schedule, I had a revised draft prepared by a committee of legal and mining experts; but since the installation of His Highness was approaching, I considered it advisable to postpone the definite conclusion of the contract, and gave the concessionaires merely a verbal promise that I would do my best to bring about a satisfactory settlement. Sir Salar Jung, writing to the First Assistant Resident on the subject on the 14th January, 1885, observed as follows:—

"The orders of the Council of Regency no doubt invested Sirdar Diler Jung with full power to conclude the mining agreement, and he would doubtless have done so had he considered it prudent, but, with the caution which has marked all his proceedings, he did not communicate the orders of the Council of Regency *officially* to Messrs. Watson and Stewart, nor did he give any general acceptance, or even *assurance* based on the original proposal. His Highness' Government could not, in its own interests, let the opinion of professional experts pass unheeded and conclude such an important agreement on the terms of the original proposal in the face of repeated and authoritative assertion that it was vague and would lead to complications."

The draft agreement drawn up by the experts was fully and carefully considered in its *minutest* details by H. E. the Minister and His Highness the Nizam, as well as by H. E. the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council, and after prolonged and mature deliberation was signed by the Minister at Hyderabad on the 7th January, 1886, in the presence of a representative of the Resident. The agreement was subsequently considered and ratified by her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

Up to this point the Government interest in the undertaking was confined to the ownership of the land on which the Company is carrying on its operations and the income derived from prospecting fees and Royalty. Limited though the assets of the Company were with fully paid shares amounting only to 17-20ths* of the Capital of one million pounds, it was deemed of importance that a sufficient number of Shares should be acquired to give the Government, as in the case of the railway, a predominant interest in the concern, with a certain amount of control over the operations of the Mining Company.

I would here mention the circumstances which made it possible for the concessionaires to dispose of their rights to the Company at the high price of £850,000 in fully paid £10 shares, out of a capital of one million. At an early stage in the negociations, and acting on the advice of the legal advisers of His Highness' Government, I most strongly urged the fixing of the subscribed capital at £500,000 in order to secure the soundness of the undertaking and prevent the concessionaires from making the project a purely speculative one and reaping an unduly large profit, a tendency towards which had been indicated by the original proposal of the concessionaires to raise only £100,000 by debentures and not to provide any subscribed capital at all. On the pressing representation, however, of Mr. Winter, the Company's Attorney, the late Minister reluctantly agreed to reduce the subscribed capital to £250,000, but it was subsequently further reduced because the Government of India had in the interim, in their printed Memoranda A. and B., forwarded with Resident's letter, dated 6th May, 1885, suggested that £100,000 was a sufficient capital with which to work the Singareni coal fields. Although Sir Salar Jung did not agree with the Government of India, the subscribed capital was in deference to their wishes, fixed at £150,000, but Sir Salar Jung, in his letter to the Resident, dated 10th August, 1885, pointed out that the Government of India proposed to modify the revised draft, and thus actually made the concession more favourable to the promoters than was contemplated in the draft agreed to by their constituted Attorney; as, however, the object of the Government of India was to bring about the floating of a practical scheme, His Highness' Government had assented, as far as possible, to the suggestions made. Copies of the correspondence referred to are appended, marked K. Thus the fixing of the fully-paid shares at £850,000 was the result of limiting the subscribed capital to £150,000 (notwithstanding my oft-repeated representations to fix it at £500,000) with the result that the value of each share practically amounted to only £1-10-0, instead of £10-0-0, that is to say, £150,000 divided by the total number of shares, 100,000. Had the amount of subscribed capital been fixed, as I had *strongly urged* at £500,000, the concessionaires would have been deprived of the opportunity of profiting in the way they did. Of course, this reduction of the subscribed capital does not directly affect the Government of his Highness in any way; but the carrying out of my proposal would have resulted in the Company having £500,000 to expend in mining operations instead of only £150,000.

On the other hand, it is most remarkable, that the minerals, which were perfectly valueless so long as they had remained latent—which they did for centuries—and would have continued so to remain had the concession not been granted and prospecting operations carried on, should have acquired a reputation for such enormous value after the investigations instituted by the concessionaires indicated success. Before the scheme had acquired its later reputation, however, the shares were so little valued in the market, that they were offered at a lower figure than £1-10-0, the average price above mentioned, and even at that price no buyers were found owing to the fact that the first call of £75,000 had to be paid forthwith for the agreed paid-up capital, learning a further liability of £75,000 to be paid on such shares in future calls. With this view the market appears to have been forced by shareholders, and the result was that the shares were found to be practically valueless. When, however, the actual value of the undertaking was proved by further prospecting operations, they became valuable securities, and therefore the *pros* and *cons* of the case were submitted for the order of his Highness. It was explained that when the Deccan Company was floated and the public issue of shares made, the mineral wealth of his Highness' Dominions was not (and is not even now) fully known. Prospecting operations had not been commenced, the prospects of the Company could not be gauged, nor had the Company itself acquired much publicity, but that after prospecting operations had advanced the existence of mines satisfactorily established and the facts of the case notified by the directors at a general meeting, the shares, which had been *nominally* issued at par (£10 each), were being quoted at £11-5-0 each, and almost immediately afterwards rose to £11-15, and in another week to £13-10-0, the market being firm at that price. It was, moreover, believed in certain quarters that in the event of diamonds being found, the shares would run as high as £30-0-0 that the investment certainly had in it the element of speculation, as there was of course the possibility, though not the probability of neither diamonds nor gold being forthcoming, in which case the Company would have to rely entirely on its operations in the coal field, and notwithstanding that the existence of coal in abundance and of good quality had been fully established, it was questionable whether that in itself would prove sufficiently remunerative to pay a fair dividend on a capital of a million sterling, especially as the development of a coal field was a matter of time, that in such an emergency the value of the shares might fall considerably below par, and the Government should be prepared for that event in deciding to make an investment. The loss that would result in such a case was emphasized in the statement presented to his Highness. This, it was submitted, was the unfavourable aspect of the question, but there was also a favourable aspect.

It is true that the researches of the Company for diamonds have not so far been successful, but of their ultimate success there is no reasonable ground for doubt, as it is inconceivable that the Partyal, better known as the Golkondah mines, reputedly the richest in the world, could have been exhausted by the crude operations of olden times. It is believed that there are in the Lingasugur District 3 bands of gold-bearing strata, while as to the iron found in his Highness' Territories, Mr. Hughes, an officer high up in the Geological Department of the Government of India, considers it to be of a very superior quality, the tests applied having given remarkable results. The working of only one of the gold bands will, it is estimated, yield a large dividend on the capital of one million, and if all the three bands are worked, the profits should be simply incalculable.

His Highness having called upon the Political and Financial Secretary the Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk (Moulvi Mehdi Ali) for an expression of his opinion, that officer stated that after careful consideration of the proposal, in both its aspects, viz., the pecuniary benefit to Government and the control that it would be able to exercise over the operations of the Company, he had arrived at the conclusion that it was desirable that the investment in the shares of the Company should be made. "The Sirdar" said the Political and Financial Secretary, "had been very cautious in exhibiting every possible unfavourable feature and had pointed out that possibly neither gold nor diamonds might be found;" but he was nevertheless of opinion that the investment would be profitable, and that it would confer upon Government the right to control the transaction of the company. Moulvi Mehdi Ali also stated that there was a balance of £80,867 in the special account with the National Provincial Bank, and £17,839 in the General Account making a total of £98,706, and that the difference of £21,294 between this amount and £120,000, the sum required to purchase the shares, might be advanced by the National Provincial Bank, the advance being refunded in due course. The proposal was also laid before the Resident for submission to the Government of India, from whom, however, no reply was received to the telegrams sent by the Resident at the

* The price paid by the Company to the Concessionaries for the transferred rights, as will be seen from Appendix J, which is an extract from "Burdett's Official Intelligencer" for 1887, issued under the sanction of the Committee of the London Stock Exchange, Pages 630 and 631.

urgent request of Sirdar Diler-ul-Mulk, as will be seen from the following telegrams from the Resident to His Highness' Government:—

Mahableshwar, 10th May, 1887.

"No reply yet received from Foreign."

Mahableshwar, 11th May, 1887.

"About investment. I do not think India will interfere one way or the other, but no reply has yet arrived."

The reason for the silence of the Government of India was, that the matter had been referred to the Secretary of State. It was considered in committee and laid before the Council and passed, the proposal having been considered by the whole Council including the Secretary of State, who has the best means of judging of its value, as sound and desirable, both from a political and financial point of view. The approval of the Government of India was also subsequently signified. The following order was passed by his Highness in the case:—

"His Highness is pleased to accord his warm approval of the investment, and directs that it be carried out. The Resident's consent has also been obtained. His Highness orders ten thousand shares to be purchased at the most favorable rates, up to £12-0-0 per share. The money is to be paid out of the special and general accounts of the railways at the Provincial Provincial Bank."

On my arrival in England, however, I found the purchase of the shares, a more difficult matter than I had expected, as they were firmly held by the public as a sound investment, after discussing the matter with experts and brokers in committee, I addressed Mr. Watson, the Government agent, who regarded the contemplated purchase as a most difficult negociation, and suggested that the Government should acquire a proportion of the £5 paid shares, that is to purchase, say 3,750 £5 paid shares at £7 each and 8,750 fully paid shares at £12-0-0 each, or 12,500 shares for £131,250, leaving a sum of £18,750 to be paid on future calls.

By this arrangement 2,500 shares in excess of the number authorised would be purchased at an additional cost of £11,250 in cash, plus £18,750, to be paid in future. This proposal was telegraphed to India on the 3rd June, 1887, eliciting a reply from his Highness on the 6th idem, that the arrangement was "most satisfactory."

The shares were accordingly purchased, costing, with incidental expenses, £132,881, thus:—

	£	s.	d.
8,750, £10 shares at.....£12 each...	105,000	0	0
3,750, „ 5 „ ..... 7 „ ...	26,250	0	0
Stamps	656	5	0
Fees	1	5	0
Brokerage	312	10	0
	132,220	0	0
Commission at ½ per cent. to Mr. Watson, Government Agent	661	0	0
Total ...	£132,881	0	0

Funds for the purchase were provided from the following sources:—

	£	s.	d.
General Account	18,711	11	0
Special „	81,117	4	8
Advanced by the N. P. Bank	33,052	4	4
Total ...	£132,881	0	0

Copies of the accounts and documents relating to the transaction, showing in minutest detail the amount paid for the shares, the sources from, and the manner in which purchased by several leading brokers through the stock exchange, together with a copy of the Resident's letter, dated 10th August, 1887, to the address of His Excellency the Minister, in which that gentleman expresses an opinion of the value of the investment and of the manner in which the negotiations connected with it were conducted, are attached to this memo.: as appendix LI to 8. I believe that the latest quotation of the shares is £12-5, so that the Government investment is already worth considerably more than the amount paid, owing to the purchase of these shares the Government have acquired the right, so long as they hold them, to nominate two directors on the Board. The Right Honorable Lord Lawrence and Sirdar Diler-ul-Mulk have been so appointed, the former to attend the meetings of the Board in England, and keep the Government fully informed of its proceedings, and the latter to control the operations of the company in India.

OPINION IN HYDERABAD.

THE *Deccan Times* commenting on the suspension of the Sirdar Diler-ul-Mulk says:—

It is not so much the cause of the suspension but the manner of it that is of significance. Indeed the latter phase of the matter is of even greater importance than the former in its probable effects on the future destiny of this State so far as its relations with the Paramount Power are concerned. It is within our knowledge that the frauds that are now openly alleged have been more than suspected for some time, but it was felt that with Mr. Cordery's influence at his back it was almost useless to attack the Sirdar in Hyderabad itself. This may or may not have been so, but this undoubtedly was the feeling—and a very lamentable feeling it was, alike degrading to the honour of the British name and derogatory to that moral influence which above all things, a Resident should maintain. The marked and pernicious influence that Abdul Haq has so long exercised is not to-day or in these columns for the first time publicly commented on and denounced. That influence has been notoriously baneful in its effects as regards the relations between Mr. Cordery and his Highness' Court, and, as the event we suspect will prove eventually hurtful to Abdul Haq himself. If he be ultimately found responsible in any way for the alleged swindles in connection with the Mining Company, it is not unlikely that the Sirdar may be able to trace the cause of that responsibility to the false sense of security into which he was lulled by our late Resident's unreasoning and unreasonable support. But—and this we much regret to think—the disastrous results of this unholy alliance will not be confined to the Sirdar or to the State. We have reason to fear that Mr. Cordery's blind confidence in his protege will eventually react on himself and cloud the closing years of his public career. We say we regret this, for we are persuaded that Mr. Cordery's honesty of purpose in his support of Abdul Haq is

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N steamer Lawada, 2,140 tons, Captain J B Pearson, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, empty.

THE B I S N steamer Mecca, Captain R J Phillips' sailed yesterday for Marmagao and the Coast ports, laden with a general cargo and about sixty-two passengers on deck.

THE B I S N steamer Landoura, 2,148 tons, Captain A E Clark, from Mauritius, arrived in Bombay yesterday morning laden with sugar and Miss Urquhart, a saloon passenger, 87 passengers on deck, adults and children.

THE s s Hispania, 2,213 tons, Captain W Main, arrived in port yesterday morning from Liverpool, laden with a general cargo and the following passengers on board :—Mr and Mrs Hampton, Mrs Pearson, son and infant, Captain and Mrs Ross, Mrs B Carter, and Mr Coles Pacha.

THE Sultan of Zanzibar's steamer Swordsman, Captain K Deltefsen, will sail to-day for Aden and Zanzibar, laden with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr and Mrs Francis Xavier Mossado ; Dr Muncherji Cooverji Bharoocha, and Dr Pestonji Bhikaji Nariman, 1st class, and fifty-five deck.

THE s s Draco, 1,113 tons, Captain W B Marshall. Middlesbro' March 15, arrived in port on the evening of the 17th instant, laden with a cargo of railway materials. On the 13th instant, she spoke a native dhow, bound for Aden from Cutch, short of water, which was supplied to her. She is consigned to Messrs Finlay, Muir and Co.

THE Anchor line steamer Belgravia, 3,074 tons, Captain J C Boothby, will sail to-day for Liverpool laden with a general cargo and the following pass engers on board :—Colonel W, Mrs and three Misse, Moore-Lane ; Mr T Moore-Lane, Mr J McAndrew, Surgeon-Major A and Mrs Stephen, Mr E Stamps Captain and Mrs Barr, Mr R H and Mrs Abbott and child, and infant, Surgeon-Major and Mrs Griffiths, Mrs Brereton and infant, Dr H and Mrs Cook and three children, and Revd C H, Mrs and Miss Tollemache, Miss Dowans, Miss Given, Brigade Surgeon A, Mrs and Miss Garden, Mr N R and Mrs Cumberlege, Miss L Griffiths, Surgeon W P, and Mrs Jervis and child, Miss Chapman, Mrs Boyd and child, Mrs Dobbs and child, Surgeon-Major and Mrs Bennett and three children, Mrs Makee and child, Miss Anderson, Miss Gordon, Mr Troward and two children, Captain H R, Holmes, Mr F Gleadow, Captain T D and Mrs Inglis, Captain W Cox, Lieutenant W E A Blakeway, Mr Coles Pacha and fifty-seven deck.

VESSELS IN DOCK.—APRIL 18.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
„ C. Graham..	1911	C.Alexanderson	C	F. Muir & Co.
„ Cy.of Dublin	2150	R. MacNeil	D	C. Forbes & Co.
„ Dora.....	1538	Mills.....	E	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ Lepanto	1500	W. S. Morgan..	G	F. Muir & Co.
„ Besagno	1499	A. Dagnino	H	J. F. Pozzoni.
„ Dago.....	1239	E. E. Cornart ..	I	F. Muir & Co.
„ Waverly ..	2022	Calvert	K	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Aston Hall..	2333	J. A. Hill	M	E. Bates & Co.
„ Draco	1113	W. B. Marshall.	N	F. Muir & Co.
„ Vulcan	1441	W. Skinner	O	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ Reota	1912	Grate	P	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Aspatria ..	1920	G. Veale.....	Q	C. Eduljee.

VICTORIA DOCK.

„ Lancaster ..	1117	J. T. Leggett ..	..	F. Muir & Co.
„ Foyle	1584	H. Gasson	..	R. Bomonji.
„ Glenmorven	1826	Wright	..	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ Angerton ..	1823	Morris.....	..	W. & A. Graham & Co.
„ Dunbar	1172	R. Weighell	..	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ Etna	1478	Pope	..	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ P. Henderick	2011	Collin	..	Visram Ebram.
„ Inchulwa ..	1453	G. Hough	..	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ Akaba.....	2472	J. C. Main	..	W. & A. Graham & Co.
„ Khiva.....	1452	E. Crow	..	F. & O. Co.
„ Bangalore..	1329	Fairweather.....	..	Hajee Cassum.
„ Seakina Bay	1500	W. Legg	..	B. Craig & Co.
„ Chandboye	1443	G. H. Elridge ..	..	Captain.

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessel.	Commander	From.
17	Draco (s)	Marshall	Middlesbro, Mar. 15.
18	Hispania (s) ..	Main	Liverpool, Mar. 22.
	Landoura (s)	Clark	Mauritius.

DEPARTURES.

April	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
18	Waverley (s)	Calvert	Trieste & Vienna.
	Calder (s)	Cormack	Persian Gulf.
	Okenbury (s)	Mathews	Mauritius.
	Hindoo (s)	Edwards	Coast Ports.
	Mecca (s)	Phillips	Marmagoa &c.
	Lawada (s).....	Pearson	Calcutta.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Draco for Hull, Antwerp, &c.
„ Chupra for Calcutt via Moulmein.

The following vessels will sail to-day :—
Steamer Belgravia, Boothby, for Liverpool.
„ Swordsman, Deltefsen for Zanzibar.
„ Bhownagar, Nakoda, for Bhownagar.

CALCUTTA.

DEPARTURES.

April 13.—Steamers Shahzada, Kapurthala, Tai Sang, Duke of Argyle, Karamania, Governor and Orion, Ship Caranatic.
April 14.—Steamers Colaba, Manora and I M S Clive. Ship Tenasserim.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

April.
13 Clan Grant s ..... Calcutta.
Port Fairy s ..... Melbourne.
Clan Macpherson s .. .. Liverpool.

DEPARTURES.

April.
13 Lauderdale s ..... Aleyb.
Sirdhana s ..... Negapatam.
Africa s ..... Calcutta.

DAILY EXPORTS.—APRIL 18.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Aston Hall s—200 bales wool, G Toolsidas ; 550 cwts myrabollums E Comersee.

FOR LONDON.

Foyle s—110 bales cotton, F Masotty and Co ; 365 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co ; 2 bales cotton, The Bo Co Ld ; 30 bales hides, F M Dama ; 5 cwts ivory and 40 cwts grum, K Khooshall ; 2,000 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Bros.

Ganges s—115 cwts gum arabic, D Khimji ; 7 cwts ivory, E Passance.

Sutlej s—400 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 415 bales cotton, Glad and Co ; 1,000 bales cotton, Gaddam, Bythell and Co.

FOR HULL.

Lepanto s—6,000 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 19,700 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR HAMBURG.

Ganges s—12 pieces ivory, A Blaschcek and Co

Inchulva s—4,000 cwts wheat, Finlay Muir and Co ; 10,000 cwts wheat, Lyon and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Reota s—53 cwts linseed, D Megji and Co ; 8,000 cwts wheat, S Dharamsee ; 3,999 linseed, Lang, Moir, and Co.

Glenmorven s—2,001 cwts linseed, C and C Jassawalla.

FOR ANTWERP.

Strathearn s—330 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 4,000 cwts wheat, Owen and Okell ; 2,000 cwts poppy seed, F Masotty and Co.

Angerton s—100 bales cotton, The Bo Co Ld ; 600 bales cotton, Glade and Co ; 3,000 cwts poppy seed, Volkart Bros ; 2,000 cwts poppy seed, F Masotty and Co ; 2,000 cwts linseed and 2,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 2,000 cwts wheat, D Sassoon and Co ; 2 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 200 bales cotton and 8,000 cwts wheat, J C Bushby and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Etna s—500 bales cotton and 10,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Clan Graham s—2,000 cwts castor seed, R Caderbhai.
Sutlej s—1,750 cwts castor seed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 3,500 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros.
Akaba s—8,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros ; 2,240 cwts poppy seed, Punnett and Co ; 1,000 cwts groundnuts, C C Jassawalla.

FOR GENOA.

Dunbar s—100 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co ; 650 bales cotton, Gaddam, Bythell and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.
Kt. of St George s—1,000 cwts linseed and 1,000 cwts rapeseed, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 450 cwts rapeseed Lang, Moir and Co ; 50 bales cotton and 150 cwts groundnuts, D Sapurji and Co.

FOR MESSINA.

Singapore s—2,000 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR TORRE DEL ANUNZIATA.

Dunbar s—3,000 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.
Boskenna Bay s—4,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR PALERMO.

Doris s—9,000 cwts wheat, L Dreyfus & Co.

FOR KOBE.

Bisagno s—50 bales twist, John Campbell & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bisagno s—118 cwts sharkfins and fishmaws, M Vuthoo ; 20 bales twist, Meiffre Neveu & Co.
Khiwa s—15 bales yarn, Tatta & Co ; 27 chests opium, The P. & O. Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Khiwa s—48 bales T cloth, Tata & Co.
Bisagno s—45 bales twist, C Chotalal.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 17.

Browne, Major, 18th Bengal Infy., on leave, from Jubbulpore.
Reporter, Surgeon, Madras, IMS, on sick leave, from Burma.
Bunbury, Captain, Bengal, Leicester Regt, on leave, from Lucknow.

APRIL 18.

Lucas, Captain, Bengal, AAG, on privilege leave, from Meerut.
Scott, Captain, Bengal, 2nd Dragoon Guards, on duty, from Sealkote.
Todd, Colonel, Bengal, R I Fusiliers, on retirement, from Peshawur.
Holmes, Captain, Bengal 36th Sikhs, on private leave, from Jullunder.
Mackintosh, Lieut, Madras Staff Corps, off leave, from Matheran.
Ross, Captain, Bombay, Durham LI, off leave, from England.
Gott, Captain, 3rd Bombay Cavy, on leave, from Poona.
Fortescue, Captain, 17th Bengal Lancers, on leave, from Lucknow.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 14.

Venables, Lieut, Bombay, Gloucester Regt, on leave, to Mahableshwar.

APRIL 18.

Mackintosh, Lieut, Madras Staff Corps, off leave, to Kamptee.
Lathem, Captain, Bombay, Gloster Regt, on duty, to Kamptee.
Fraser, Lieut, Madras, Middlesex Regt, on duty, to Kamptee.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Commandant B.V.R.C.

Bombay, 19th April, 1888.

1. THE inspection of Arms by the Civil Chief Master Armourer having been fixed for the 27th inst., all rifles must be returned to Head-quarters before that date.

2. Sergt. L. A. Watkins, " E " Co., is granted one year's leave of absence from this date.

Vol. Geo Arnold Fernandez, E. "Co.", is granted six months' leave of absence to proceed to Europe.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

The following order is notified :—

3. Carbines in possession of members are to be returned to Head-quarters before that date.

By order,
(Signed) G. de SAONE, Lieut. & Acting Adjutant.
Bombay Vol. R. Corps.

HIGH COURT.—APRIL 18.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

For Judgment.

123-87—Macfarlane, E. and H.—Hormusji Cursetji Dubash vs Sonabai and others. Mansuklal and Dr. Pestonji and R.

For further directions on Commissioner's report.

562-86—Little, S. and F.—Cursoudas Natha and others vs C. A. Turner and others—Balk and D. and Mulji B. B.

Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction.

16-87—Pestonji and R.—Mulji Geega and others vs Poothbai and another—Mulji B—Part heard.

17-87—Payne, G and S—Devibai, widow vs Jara Hegady Narron—Little, S F and N.

To vary Commissioner's report.

9-80—Chalk, W and S—Madhowrao Dinanath vs Anundrao Dinanath—Little, S F and N.

(Before the Hon Mr Justice SCOTT.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

295-29,774 of 87—Jefferson, B, and [illegible] Gurumchund Premchund vs The M[illegible] Co—Pestonji and R.—(S C C suit).—Part heard.

205-87—Chalk, W S—Mangaldas Papidas vs Khoja Goolamhoosen Vazir—Wadia and G—Part heard.

451-87—Janardhun G—Vinayek Jankidas vs Anundrao Babaji and others—Mirza, H K, J C Cama. In person.

397-87—Macfarlane, E and H—Khimji, Dayal and others vs A Toussaint and another—Little, S F and N.

109-87—Payne, G S—Kullranjee Ludha vs Dhuramsey Trickum—Thakurdas D and C.

482-86—Payne, G S—Kullranjee Ludha vs Dhurrumsey Trickum—Thakurdas D. and C.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE.)

For Consent Decree.

271-82—Tobin and R.—Chowa Kura Killote, &c vs Ruttonbai,—Bomanji and H.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

8-88—A. F. Turner—Harry Dwarkaji Thakoor vs J. M. de Monte and others.—H. Bicknell—Part heard.

57-88—Payne, G. and S.—Hussambhoy Visram vs. Ebrahimbhoy Karmalibhoy.—Mansuklal and D. (S. C.)

200-87—Tyabji and D.—Cassilal Mithalal vs Madhowrao Bhaskerji and another.—Ardesir, H, and R.

63-88—Little, S. F. and N.—Cassum Soomar vs. Ebrahim and others.—Macfarlane, E. and H.

10-88—Wadia and G.—Rustomji Ruttonji Contractor vs. Munnoo Ennus Loon. In person.

17-88—Mansuklal and D.—Ruttonsey Lalliji and another vs. Purshotum Govindji—Hore C and B.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 17th April, 1888.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg: Fah.	29·329
Temperature of the Air	83·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·5
Dew Point	76·8
Relative humidity of Air	83·8
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloaded =10)..	2·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	88·0
Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.)	79·8
General Directions of Wind.* ....SSW, S, WNW, WSW, SSW.	
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	309

* From midnight to midnight.

THERE has been another scene of violence in the Parliament of New South Wales. An acrimonious debate on sectarian questions culminated in a violent encounter on the floor of the House between Mr John Fletcher, member for New Castle, and Mr. John Haynes, member for Mudgee. Mr. Haynes, in speaking, accused the Opposition, as a party, of favouring the Catholics, who, as a party, were pledged to support protection. Mr. Fletcher jumped up in his seat, and asked whom Mr. Haynes referred to. Mr. Haynes replied, "You, if you like ;" whereupon Mr. Fletcher crossed the floor of the House to where Mr. Haynes was sitting and, dragging him to the cross Opposition benches, he violently pummelled him. Several members interfered and separated the combatants, the greatest disorder and noise prevailing. Mr. Fletcher was then removed in custody by the Sergeant-at-Arms, and was suspended for the remainder of the sitting.

THE EVERLASTING HILLS.

In the April number of the *Fortnightly Review*, Mr. R. A. Proctor has an interesting article on the Everlasting Hills. He explains that while the science of to-day regards the mountain ranges of the earth as far more ancient than men imagined even when they spoke of the everlasting hills, that same science, strangely enough, sees in the mightiest mountain masses the signs of youth rather than age. Compared with the worn ranges included under the geographical expression " the Scandinavian Alps," the veritable Alps are as the children of yesterday, the Himalayas and the Andes younger yet. Cotopaxi, which raises its crater mouth towards the heavens nearly 20,000 feet above the sea-level, is but youthful compared with the volcanic outlets whose " basal wrecks " alone remain in the Inner Hebrides. Mr. Proctor gives the following outline of the history of a great mountain range :—

Far back in the history of the region where the range is found, immense fissures formed where the shrinking crust was burst by the resistance of the central mass, which shrank less quickly in that early era than the outer crust. Through these fissures immense masses of molten matter forced their way, solidifying above the fissured crust, and forming what might be compared to an immense seam. At a later stage, probably after many hundreds of thousands of years had elapsed, the nuclear mass shrank away from the enclosing crust, having now more heat to part with, for the crust at the beginning had cooled more rapidly. The fissured region, over-loaded as it was with the extruded matter, naturally sank faster than the surrounding regions. The whole tract which had thus sunk was covered over by the sea, and over the floor of the ocean thus formed the products of denudation were spread during periods which again must be measured by hundreds of thousands of years. But where the overloaded seams had sunk deeper the deposited matter formed deeper layers, and loaded the weak crust still more heavily. Thus this region not only assumed a trough-like form, but retained that form, though constantly being filled up by the extra quantity of submarine material continually poured into it ; for the more such matter was carried in by the ocean waves the deeper the trough sunk.

That such was the process, and that the process went on for immense periods of time, we have clear and decisive evidence ; for we find layer after layer deposited to many miles in depth, yet nearly always in a shallow sea, as attested by the fossils found in these layers. And we find further, though further evidence scarcely seems necessary, that the deposited matter altered in character in such sort as to indicate change of era through periods whose duration geologists estimate by millions of years. So much I note in passing, lest the reader should imagine that the processes described were the mere products of scientific guess work. It will be understood, however, that the process thus sketched was not continuous but subject to interruptions, which, in some cases, lasted for immense periods of time.

At last, after millions of years, during which the thick seam was being formed miles deep beneath the general level of the sea-floor, the waters of the great sea withdrew. Already, as the evidence of the seam's structure clearly shows, they had again and again retreated for awhile ; but now the final retreat took place, which was to brave the sea-floor a vast continent, above which the buried seam of gathered matter was to rise as a mountain range.

Slowly as the waters retreated, not quite so slowly afterwards, but always very steadily, the whole region of stratified matter shrank upon the still cooling and contracting nuclear matter. Everywhere save where immense seams had been formed in the fashion described, the process of contraction went on in a comparatively uniform manner, corrugations of moderate dimensions being formed over various parts of the sinking tract, and in places broad regions remaining above the general level, to form thereafter the plateaux of the future continent.

But the great seams, wherever they had been formed, could sink no further than they had already done. Their immense thickness, though it added to their weight, yet prevented them from sinking by force of mere stubborn resistance, such as the great strength and solidity of the gathered material supplied. Or one might say that these great masses had already done their sinking. During millions of years these portions had been sinking more rapidly than the surrounding regions ; now the surrounding regions alone had room to sink, not indeed through corresponding distances, but still through many thousands of feet.

During this process forces of enormous energy were called into action. As the crust shrank, forming part of a smaller sphere-surface, side pressures were brought into play, which over the general level produced corrugations and other irregularities of surface. But where the immense seams stood in the way of the tangential forces on either side, no such relief was found for these tremendous side pressures. There arose then a contest of giants, as war between the sinking crust of the mighty earth and the masses which, though as yet low down, were to be raised into the mountain crests and ranges of a later day.

The contest was unequal. Against the vast bulk of the buried seams, hundreds of miles in length, and ten or twelve miles in thickness, were banded all the forces residing in tracts of the earth's crust which though far less thick were hundreds of thousands of square miles in extent. Slowly but irresistibly the contracting crust did its work. It could not absolutely crush the vast seams which were interposed between its advancing front on either side. But it steadily shouldered up these seams, changing them into mountain masses. It crushed and crumpled the layers which had been buried in comparatively uniform positions beneath the general level. It forced these layers, by sheer force of compression and contortion, into all varieties of position, from the horizontal to the vertical, and beyond the vertical even to horizontality again, but to horizontality inverted. The heat generated as this tremendous contest went on must have been tremendous, as we know by the work accomplished. But we have no occasion to theorise or to calculate. The heat has left clear traces of its intensity in immense masses of metamorphic rock, in which the original Neptunian structure has been replaced by Plutonic crystallisation, without however destroying the evidence of original submarine deposition.

Long before the waters had retreated from the more level tracts, the side pressures on the great seams raised them above the sea-level. From this time, through all the processes of upheaval (generated however by side thrust only), the upraised masses were exposed to all the forces whose combined action constitutes subaerial denudation. For hundreds of thousands of years the waves of ocean laved the base of the uprising mass, and in storms wore down by its fierce rush the flanks of the growing range, exposing layers within its mass which had originally been deeper down and formed earlier than the surface first showing above the sea-level. As the waters retreated the work of oceanic denudation became gradually more localised, but fiercer and more effective, in the bays and inlets which now alone extended to the rising range, than it had been when the long flanks of the range were exposed to its action. In these exposed regions the work of denudation went on so actively that in places the very core of the mountain mass was reached, and even cut through, in such sort as almost to show the Archæan rock-floor through which extruded lava masses poured to form the lowest stratum and the only really Plutonic portion of the mountain range.

In the meantime the mountain masses rose steadily above the sea-level. Frost and thaw, rain, snow, and wind, the rushing torrent and steadier but not less effective river action, carved its once rounded surface into irregular forms. Its weaker and more easily disintegrated portions yielded earliest ; the harder masses resisting, stood out in peaks and pinnacles, which towered above the general range. During the hundreds of thousands of years occupied by these processes, the climate changed as the varying eccentricity of the earth's orbit, and the changing position of the perihelion, brought in glacial conditions or replaced them by milder and more equable seasons. Sometimes great glaciers extended down the slopes of the mountain ranges almost to the level of the broad regions over which they towered ; at others the glaciers retreated from all except the more elevated portions of the range. But wheresoever their icy feet extended they worked effectively, wielded as they were by the mighty hand of terrestrial gravity, to grind down the rocky material of the range.

The work thus began and thus continued is in progress now in every mountain region of the earth. But it has reached different stages in some mountain ranges than in others. So long as the up-heaving forces continue, and in sufficient force to do more in the way of up-heaval than denuding forces do in the way of wearing down a mountain range continues to increase in height. Such a range may be regarded as still young when its greatest height has been attained. Thenceforward the balance of effect is towards loss of elevation. Up-heaval may still go on, but denudation lowers the mountain crests more effectively than they are raised by side-shouldering. For hundreds of thousands of years—nay, in some cases for millions—certain mountain ranges of the earth have been exposed to the slow but steady action of denuding forces. These ranges have lost a large proportion of their former height and birth. They are the oldest of the everlasting hills, but their younger brethren rear their proud heads to greater heights. The Scandinavian Alps are examples of the way in which the ranges most venerable by their antiquity have had their heads lowered by time. Elsewhere there may be recognised relics of mountain masses more venerable still, so far as age is concerned, but reduced to mere hills by process of denudation. In the Inner Hebrides, for example, as in the Islands of Mull and Skye, we find ranges of hills, where once immense mountain masses fully twelve thousand feet high, attested alike the effectiveness of the earth's denuding forces in accumulating the materials of mountains, and the energy of her contractile power in raising them by side pressures above the sea-level. Where these great mountains stood, remain now only what Darwin has called the " Basal wrecks " of mountains. These wrecks speak of the work of millions of years of subaerial denudation, even as the mountains which once stood where now these wrecks remain spoke of corresponding periods of mountain-making.

THE SWEATING SYSTEM IN LONDON.

SOME interesting evidence has been given before the Select Committee of the House of Lords regarding the operations and effect of the Sweating System as it obtains in London. The Committee was presided over by the Earl of Dunraven. Mr. Maurice Stephany, Secretary to the Jewish Board of Guardians, being called on by the Chairman to explain the nature of the Sweating System, said he took it to mean that work was taken from merchants by contractors, who let it out again to a sub-contractor, and he employed a number of men to do the work. But he thought the contract system was dying out. The system was mostly carried on in the tailoring trade, but it existed in most other trades. The wages in some cases were amply sufficient to maintain the workpeople ; but, even if the wages were on the most reduced scale, they kept themselves independent of charity. It was only when the Jewish poor could get no work that they applied to the Jewish Board of Guardians. A very large number of Jews were employed in the tailoring trade, and especially in the slop tailoring trade. Last year the Board had 698 tailors of all classes, male and female, connected with the several branches of the trade, machinists, pressers, basters, and button-hole hands. The total number of applicants last year was 3,313.

FOREIGNERS IN THE TAILORING TRADE.

The Chairman : What is the proportion of foreign tailors to the whole number of people employed in the trade ?

Witness : About 60 or 80 per cent. That is, perhaps, somewhat high : but it must be borne in mind that the tailoring trade is split up. The coat trade is in the hands chiefly of Jews, but the waistcoats and trousers making is mainly in the hands of Christians.

From your own knowledge you cannot give us any opinion as to whether the number of foreigners employed in the trade is increasing, decreasing, or stationary ?—I do not think it is increasing. I only go upon the cases coming directly under my notice. Very few sweaters apply to us for hands.

How many persons applied to your institution for relief during some years past ?—In 1884 the total number of cases was 3,284, of whom 426 were natives, 1,117 were foreigners resident here for more than seven years, and 1,751 were foreigners resident for less than seven years. In 1885 the corresponding numbers were 3,408, 404, 1,113, and 1,871. In 1886 the numbers were 4,139, 491, 1,426, and 2,222.

How many of those for 1886 were Russians, Poles, and Germans ?—In 1886 there were 962 Russians and Poles resident for more than seven years, and 1888 Russians and Poles resident for less than seven years. The Germans resident for more than seven years numbered 97, and those resident for less than seven years numbered 267. In 1887 the total number of cases of application to us was 3,313, and of these 451 were natives, 1,348 were foreigners resident over seven years, and 1,514 were foreigners who had been resident less than seven years.

The net result of that is that there has been a steady increase from 1883 to 1886, after which it fell back again to about the number of 1885 ?—That is so. After 1886 there was a large number of persons expelled from Germany. The emigrants are not in a state of pauperism when they arrive in England, and they do not want relief when they come. They generally pay their own fare, or they are assisted by institutions on the continent. After arrival they are certainly able to maintain themselves for a week ; some certainly do it for a month, and some for six months. A considerable portion of the alien Jewish immigrants from Germany—that is, Jews who are not Germans—are regularly sent back to the continent. In 1887 we returned 360 cases, on the other hand, 231 went to the United States and Canada.

The Chairman : Can you give us any information as to the hours of work ?

HOURS OF WORK.

Witness : I cannot from my own knowledge, but I can from the inquiries I have made of persons who came to the institution for relief. For example, one applicant said that he was aged 32, was married, and had three children. He was a tailor, and had been earning 6s. a day of from eight o'clock to twelve midnight, with one hour for dinner. The master supplied the employes with coffee in the morning for breakfast, and with tea in the evening, and these were supplied so that the half-hour might not be lost. Another applicant told me that he was married, and had four children. He was a machinist, and when he was at work on piece-work he earned 7s. or 8s. a day ; or when he was compelled to work by the day he received 8s. a day, and had to work from eight to ten, and, as before, tea and coffee were supplied. In this particular room five men and five girls were at work. He would willingly have worked for less money if he could have worked fewer hours.

WHAT WAGES ARE EARNED.

What is the general rate of wages ?—I think they average, according to the class of work, from 4s. per day to 8s. a day for the men.

And the girls ?—A good button-hole hand earns at least 4s. a day. I have one woman who received 2½d. a coat, and she had to provide her own cottons, &c. She could finish a dozen coats a day, and earn 2s. 6d. a day at that.

Lord Aberdeen : A long day's work ?—Witness : A fair day's work. She was able to attend to her domestic duties.

The Chairman : Do you consider that you are brought into contact with the lowest wages earned and the worst circumstanced class of people ?—Witness : Certainly.

Because you have mentioned the case of two men earning 6s. and 8s. a day ?—That is, when they had work, but they had only three days' or three days and a half's work a week.

What are the lowest rates of wages ?—About 2s. 6d. a day.

What rent would those persons pay whom you have mentioned ?—About 4s. or 5s. a week.

Lord Onslow read some cases from Mr. Burnett's report on the sweating system where extremely low wages were mentioned as having been paid to knickerbocker makers and others.—Witness said he regarded Mr. Burnett's report as, on the whole, fair, but these were in reality isolated cases.

Mr. Charles Booth said he was engaged in connection with the Statistical Society in conducting an inquiry into the general condition and occupations of the people in the East-end. He would be able to complete his inquiry six months hence, and was not at present prepared to speak on the subject. Being pressed by Lord Thring for a definition of the sweating system, he said he thought it was a picturesque description of the advantage that might be taken of unskilled and unorganised labour under the contract system.

Do you consider that sweaters oppress the unskilled labour ?—I should prefer not to answer that question ; I cannot answer it without committing myself to a view which I have not committed myself to in my own mind.

What are low wages ?—I have heard an instance of a woman making coats for 7d. each, and I was informed that she could make four a day. She did all the work except the button holes. I do not know that of my own knowledge, but heard it from my secretary, who was told by the woman herself.

Lord Thring : Are the wages lower than the worth of the work done in the open market ?—Witness : I do not know how to answer that. I should put it probably that the people were not worth more. I think the difficulty lies far more in the irregularity of their work than the amount of their pay.

The Chairman : Then the inquiry on which you are engaged is so incomplete that you are not prepared to give any information whether any evil exists ?—Witness : I admit there is a *prima-facie* case of evil, but I am unable to suggest a remedy.

The Committee rose after a short deliberation in private.

WELLS' HAIR BALSAM.

If gray, restores to original color. An elegant dressing, softens and beautifies. No oil nor grease. A Tonic Restorative. Stops hair coming out ; strengthens, cleanses, heals scalp.

SKINNY MEN.

" Wells' Health Renewer" restores health and vigor, cures Dyspepsia, Debility. At chemists and druggists, —Cooper, Madon & Co. (Limited), Sole Agent, Bombay.

HEAVY DAMAGES FOR SLANDERING A CALCUTTA MERCHANT'S WIFE.

LORD ADAM and a jury on Wednesday, March 21, in the Court of Session, disposed of the action at the instance of Mrs. Margaret Thom, formerly residing at Salisbury Cottage, Dundee, and her husband, a jute merchant at Calcutta, against David Dorward Bain, merchant, 62 Commercial Road, and residing in Garland Place, Dundee. The action concluded for £5,000 damages for slander contained in a letter written to Mr. Thom regarding Mrs. Thom by the defender. Lord Adam, addressing the public in Court, said that he observed there were some ladies present. He understood there were some details in the case which were not fit for female ears, and he would recommend the ladies to leave. The ladies retired.

His Lordship, next addressing counsel, said that if he could give any assistance towards settling the case, he would be glad to do so. Mr Rhind, for the pursuers, said that they would all be happy to settle the case, but it was now too late. The letter forming the basis of the action—which was of a most indecent nature — was submitted to the jury in print, and his Lordship asked the jury to read it to themselves. It having been next intimated that there was no evidence on either side, an issue was laid before the jury, and counsel proceeded to deliver their addresses.

Mr Craigie, for the pursuers, said that the jury had just finished reading one of the most villainous and diabolical letters ever written by one man to another concerning a young and innocent lady. These were strong words, but they were just. Mr. Thom was a merchant in Calcutta, and his wife resided there with him. The defender, it was alleged, took a great interest in Christian affairs at the time the action was raised, and was a very prominent member of the United Presbyterian Church in Dundee. On the 10th May 1887 Mr. and Mrs. Thom were married to each other. On the 9th May 1887—the day previous to Mr. Thom's wedding—he received from the defender the diabolical production which they had just read. He would not read the letter to them. But he must point out, in the interest of his clients, that Bain in the letter accused Mrs Thom in the most serious way. Amongst other things he said she was not a virtuous woman. Could they imagine that Bain could have said anything more serious regarding Miss M'Laren who was to become on the morrow Mrs Thom ? Bain lodged defences to the action on 3rd September 1887. But Bain did not then state that he was sorry concerning the allegations he had made. He said that he wrote the letter, and that every slanderous statement in it was true. He continued to say that until 5th December 1887, when he came forward and said that the statements were not true. Surely it was sufficient for Bain to make the slanderous statements in the letter. He ought to have withdrawn them as soon as the action was raised. They would notice that the pursuers claimed £5,000 damages. They had read the letter, and he ventured to say that the pursuers were not entitled to one farthing less than £5,000.

Mr C. N. Johnston, for the defender, said that the jury were there, not to punish the defender, but to award to the pursuers such compensation as they should determine to be due for the injury which had been inflicted upon the pursuers. In determining that question they were to leave entirely out of account the detestable nature of the conduct of the defender. They were to have regard solely to the injury which the pursuers had suffered.

Mr. Rhind replied for the pursuers. He trusted, he said, that after such a verdict as the jury would give for the pursuers such a case as the present would never occur again. One could not conceive of anything calling itself a man writing a letter about a young lady such as was written by the defender here. But he did it. Why he did it he had not the courage to explain. He did it either to prevent the maariage, or he did it out of revenge for some reason or other. He (Mr Rhind) would not read the disgusting passages, but he would ask them to look at the end of the letter. There was a horrible insinuation contained there that the defender had letters from Miss M'Laren, which he would use, and from which he would show to the world that she was an unchaste woman. That was a lie. It was a he like all the rest of this letter. When the action was raised the defender said, not that he was sorry for what he said in a moment of madness, but he said that it was all true. If it had been true, and if the defender had possessed the letters, the letters would have been before them to-day. A man who was base enough to write a letter like this was base enough to support it as much as he could. Mr. Rhind went on to argue that the publication of the case in its previous stages in various newspapers had alone been a matter of serious damage to the pursuers. In support of this he said he would take one newspaper, which had the largest circulation in Scotland—he meant the *Scotsman*—and there the names of the pursuers and their addresses were given, the name and address of the defender was given, and the amount of damages concluded for. The letter was also there described properly, but perhaps not adequately, as " a disgusting letter written by the defender, and received by Mr. Thom the day before his marriage in May last." Throughout the length and breadth of the land that went forth, unfortunately, Mr. Gloag, in replying for the defender, argued that little damage had been suffered by the pursuers in consequence of the letter, and that they themselves were largely responsible for the publicity which had been given to the case. The defender, he said, threw, t might be, a deadly weapon, but he did not hit anybody at all. His statement was a falsehood, which was not believed for a moment. It did not impose upon Mr. and Mrs. Thom. If he had prevented the marriage, that would have been a case for very heavy damages indeed, but when that consequence did not follow in the least, they were not to punish him for his evil intention, but they were only to consider the evil which he succeeded in doing, and not the evil which he intended. The pursuers were exactly in the same position as if this letter never had been written. It was not a pecuniary loss which the male pursuer sustained, and if he had followed up his indignation by administering corporal punishment upon the defender to any extent he pleased, he (Mr. Gloag) hardly thought he would have incurred the moral condemnation of anybody, however much he might have broken the law. In the same way, if he could have indulged his feeling of indignation without bringing before the public his wife's name in conjunction with that abominable letter, he dared say he might have done it, but so intense was his desire for revenge that he ignored all that. If anything surprised him (Mr. Gloag) more than this letter, it was the conduct of the pursuer himself in seeking publicity.

Mr. Rhind stated here that the age of Mrs. Thom was twenty-five.

Lord Adam, in summing up, said that the sole duty of the jury was to assess the amount of damage which was to be awarded to the pursuers in respect of the letter. But damages were not to be awarded with the view of punishing the defender for what he had done, but they were to be awarded for compensating the persuers for the injury they had sustained. They would also take into consideration the terms of the letter itself. It was admitted on all hands that a more atrocious letter—a more abominable letter—was never written. It contained, as they were aware, not only attack on the chastity of the woman—which was the dearest thing a woman had—but it set out various particulars about her physically—particulars which, to use no stronger language than that used by the defender himself, were " disgusting particulars." More disgusting particulars it was impossible for the mind of man to conceive. His Lordship also pointed to the fact that the defender himself was largely responsible for the publicity of the case. As to the amount of damages, the jury were the judges of that. He really could give them no assistance in coming to a conclusion except to tell them again that they were to give such damages as they would think would compensate the extreme injury done to the feelings of this woman.

After an absence of twenty-seven min

BANKRUPT STOCK.

THROUGH THE FAILURE OF A LARGE

WEST-END HOUSE.

MARCKS AND COMPANY LIMITED

HAVE RECEIVED FROM THEIR HOME AGENT

A MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF

GEM JEWELLERY.

CONSISTING OF

DIAMOND BROOCHES
DIAMOND AND PEARL BROOCHES
PEARL AND RUBY DEMI-SUITS
DO. AND SAPPHIRE PENDANTS
LOCKETS SET DIAMONDS
DO. DO. RUBIES
DO. DO. PEARLS
EARRINGS SET EMERALDS, PEARLS.

A few Handsome 18-carat Guard Chains, Albert and Victoria. Also Neck Chains in great variety Scarf Pins, convertible to Solitaire, Studs of Diamonds, Pearls, Rubies, Sapphires, Corals, Turquoises Lapislazuli, &c., &c., &c., in a hundred fanciful designs.

Diamond Cluster Earrings and other articles of jewellery too numerous to particularize in detail.

TO BE SOLD AT

UNPRECEDENTEDLY LOW PRICES.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED

BOMBAY.
43, Esplanade Road,
Opposite Clock Tower.

POONA.
1 East Street,
Opposite Napier Hotel.

THE

INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE

FOR APRIL 1888

CONTAINING ALL THE

SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES

OF ALL THE

INDIAN RAILWAYS,

WITH

ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS

THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD

THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM

BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA & ABROAD

POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATIONS

STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES

BULLOCK TRAINS & TRANSIT COMPANIES

AND THE

ROUTES BETWEEN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS OF NORTHERN CENTRAL, SOUTHERN, AND WESTERN INDIA.

WITH A NEW COLOURED MAP OF INDIA

SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES,
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION RS. 5.

Postage Free.

Corrected up to the last day of going to press, and published on the 1st of every month at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

☞ The GUIDE for April has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting-point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good medium for advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply to the Manager "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is the only Patent Medicine of the kind or name awarded Certificate of Merit at the Calcutta International Exhibition, 1883-4; and the only trade Mark—PHOSPHODYNE"—Registered and Protected under the Trade Marks Act, 38 and 39 Vic. 91. Certified by the Registrar of Trade Marks, London.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, & ENERGY

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

For TWENTY-FIVE YEARS has maintained its world-wide reputation as the ONLY SAFE, RELIABLE, PHOSPHORIC REMEDY ever discovered for the Permanent Cure of Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the system dependent upon the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

It Cures Dyspepsia, Nerve, and Heart Disease.
Cures Kidney and Liver Complaints.
Cures all Disorders of the Blood.
Cures Depression and Loss of Appetite.
Cures Consumption and General Debility.
Checks all Wasting of the Vital Forces
From whatever Cause arising.

The EFFECT of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its Kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is REALLY MARVELLOUS.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE,

Whilst Pleasant to the Taste and Agreeable to the Stomach, never fails to Purify and Enrich the Blood, and thoroughly invigorate the Brain, Nerves, and Muscles. Its energising effects are shown from the First Day of its administration by a remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort to which the Patient has long been unaccustomed. Digestion is invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. The Bowels become regular. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, the Skin clear and healthy, and the Hair requires strength showing the importance of its action the Organs of Nutrition.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Actually creates New Nervous Fluid and Brain Matter by supplying the Blood with its Electric Life Element Phosphorous, "*the very Core and Centre of the Brain itself*;" and kindles afresh the Fire of Life from the Sole of the Foot to the Crown of the Head.

The unequalled Curative Properties of this Preparation has spread its fame throughout every Nation and Country in the World as the only medicine of real efficacy for Renovating Broken-down Constitutions. Restoring the fullest and most Vigorous Conditions of Robust Health and Manhood under every circumstance, and at very age, by nourishing, fertilizing, and developing all the powers of every necessary part of the human organization, thus ensuring a sound and permanent restoration of the impaired organs wherever a deficiency of natural vigour has for years existed, so that all the duties of life may be pursued with Confidence and Pleasure.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE.

Thousands of unimpeachable Testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities, prove conclusively the verdict universal that in the world of scientific research no other Phosphoric Preparation has received such exalted praise and distinguished recognition.

The very remarkable cures effected by DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE has induced numbers of Physicians to prescribe and use it in their own families, and in several of the London Hospitals.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d and 11s., by all Chemists and Druggists throughout the World.

Full Printed Directions for the guidance of Patients in the Self-Treatment of the above Diseases are enclosed with each Bottle.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

LABORATORY,
HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, N. W.

BEWARE OF VILE IMITATIONS.—*NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS* every Bottle bears the British Government Stamp with the words DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London, England, engraved thereon. The great Popularity of DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE has raised up Miserable Imitations in India and the Colonies, made up from cheap, useless Drugs by Ignorant Pretenders. See that the above words are on the Government Stamp before you purchase, and thus avoid dangerous consequences by the use of Spurious imitations.

AGENTS—TREACHER & CO.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA

HAY'S HOP ALE ESSENCE

Is made from the Choicest Hops Grown.

HAY'S HOP ALE.

TRADE MARK

REGISTERED.

The New Aerated Beverage, with full flavour of the finest Hops, is a really appetizing Bitter Beer.

Aerated Water Manufrs. -
Mess Presidents - -
Club Stewards - - -

Are requested to try this Essence. They will find the HOP ALE it makes a most valuable addition, which once introduced will be eagerly ordered.

It is the most Appetizing Non-Alcoholic Beverage known, and will have an immense permanent sale in hot climates. See these testimonials:—

"A beautiful essence. Has a fine Hop Aroma and is quite a pharmaceutical triumph."—*The Chemist and Druggist.*
"HAY'S HOP ALE.—This is an excellent Non-Alcoholic beverage."—*The Lancet.*
"Aerated Hop Ale made from this essence is unrivalled for its peculiarly fine Hop Flavour and Aroma."
"Has the Hop Taste of Bitter Beer, and is a nearer approach to Bass' or Allsopp's Ale then any non-intoxicants preceding it."—*Eastern Morning News.*

Trade Price, 8s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. & upwards, 8s.

QUANTITY REQUIRED, Two Fluid oz. to each Gallon of SYRUP, making 106 10-oz. BOTTLES.

W. HAY, Manufacturing Chemist, Beverley Road, **HULL, ENGLAND.**

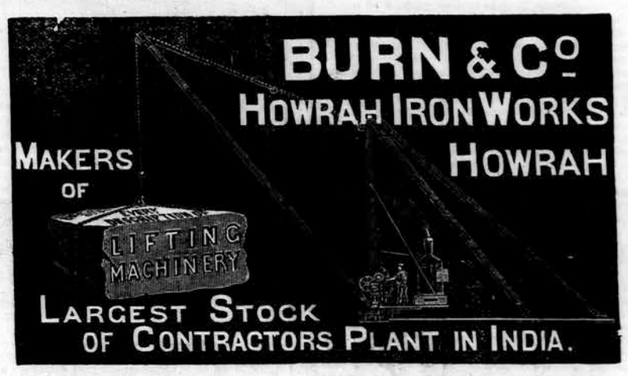
HAY'S SOLUBLE ESSENCES

HAVE A WORLD-WIDE CELEBRITY.

Hay's Soluble Essence of Jamaica Ginger.
Hay's Compound Fortified Essence of Jamaica Ginger. For 1st quality Ginger Ale.
Hay's Ginger Ale Extract. For 2nd quality Ginger Ale.
Hay's Ginger Ale Essence, highly concentrated. For 3rd quality Ginger Ale.
Hay's Ginger Champagne Essence, highly recommended.
Hay's Soluble Essence of Messina Lemons.
Hay's Lemon Flavour.
Hay's Hop Ale Essence.

Spurious imitations are made, but the difference is so marked that no manufacturer using them can compete with one using Hay's preparations. Indentors, to prevent disappointment, should specify that the goods are to be of

W. HAY'S (of Hull), Manufacture.



PERFECT HEALTH, PERFECT HEALTH!!
HOCKINS
IMPROVED PATENT SEIDLITZ POWDER
For HEADACHE, BILIOUSNESS, FEVER, CONSTIPATION, HEARTBURN, SICKNESS &C.
EVERY ONE IN INDIA SHOULD USE IT
OF ALL CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS

A HIGH-CLASS ANTI-CORROSIVE

LUBRICANT

("ENGELBERT'S LUBRICATOR")

FOR CYLINDERS, VALVES, SHAFTING, BEARINGS, &c.

LEAVES NO DIRT OR DEPOSIT. CANNOT "GUM" OR CLOG.

Price Rs. 3.8 per Gallon.

PATENTEES AND SOLE MANUFACTURERS,

ENGELBERT & CO.,

BISHOPSGATE, LONDON.

AGENT—J. B. K. MACBETH, ENGINEER, BOMBAY.

TO ROLLER MILLERS.

GRADE YOUR WHEAT

INTO TWO, THREE, OR MORE REGULAR AND DISTINCT SIZES, BY USING

Penney's Patent Wheat Graders,

WITH ADJUSTABLE MESHES,

And thus ensure your Wheat being Evenly Cracked & Reduced.

30,000 Already Sold.

FIFTY Prizes Awarded

THEY ARE INDISPENSABLE IN ALL

GRADUAL REDUCTION PLANTS

IN THE MANUFACTURE OF THE

HIGHEST GRADES of FLOUR.

They are in extensive use in all the Largest Mills in England and on the Continent.

CAPACITIES—40, 60, 80, 120 to 350 Bushels per Hour.

CABLE ADDRESS—"SCREENS, LINCOLN."

PENNEY & Co., Lincoln, ENGLAND.

SPECIAL SHIRTINGS FOR PRESENT SEASON

WE have pleasure in announcing the arrival of our latest Novelties in Shirtings, and we have now on inspection the most extensive Selection in Bombay We guarantee a perfect fitting, durable Shirt, and superiority in workmanship.

All Long Cloth, for wear under uniform,	½ dozen	Rs.	21
All Long Cloth, for wear with Linen Cuffs	"	"	24
Fine Long Cloth, Pure Linen Fronts and Cuffs	"	"	30
Fine Long Cloth, Pure Linen Collars attached	"	"	33
Fine Long Cloth, Extra Fine Linen Cuffs, Fronts and Bands	"	"	33
Fine Long Cloth, Extra Fine Linen Cuffs, Collars attached	"	"	36
French Cambric Shirts, Newest Designs, Fast Colours, Collars on	"	"	33
Best Oxford Shirts, Specialities (300 Patterns), Collars on	"	"	36
Satin Oxford Shirts, Bold Stripes and Checks, Collars on	"	"	39
Spun Silk Shirts (most comfortable), Collars on	"	"	72
Stockingette (cool, close fitting and elastic), Collars on	"	"	54
Silk and Wool, White and Coloured, delightfully cool material, well shrunk	"	"	54
Summer Flannel (Shrunk), white and neat Patterns	"	"	54
Tropical Flannel, unshrinkable, very cool and durable	"	"	42

BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.,

SHIRT MAKERS AND HOSIERS,

BOMBAY, POONA, AND SECUNDERABAD.

S. & H. HARRIS'S

HARNESS COMPOSITION (Waterproof) IN CONSTANT USE FOR 50 YEARS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED KINGDOM.

EBONITE BLACKING (Waterproof) FOR BOOTS, SHOES, HARNESS AND ALL BLACK LEATHER ARTICLES.

SADDLE PASTE (Waterproof).

JET BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS.

HARNESS LIQUID or Self-shining Jet.

POLISHING PASTE FOR CLEANING METALS.

Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers and Storekeepers,
Manufactory: 57, MANSELL STREET, LONDON, E.

BEETHAM'S GLYCERINE-AND-CUCUMBER

For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE
IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,
Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and
RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.
It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.

Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.

Special Representative for all India, from whom Catalogues and full particulars can be obtained—

F. T. ATKINS, ALLAHABAD.

PERAMBULATOR & INVALID CARRIAGE MANUFACTURER

To the Trade, and for Export.

A Speciality for Hot Climates.

THE PATENT RUSTIC CAR,

which combines all the latest improvements, together with the introduction of the advantages of a Wood Body Bassinette without it disadvantages. It is light in construction, elegant style, thoroughly well got up, combining strength and durability; acknowledged to be the best ever introduced to the public. A special advantage is its convenience for export purposes, being so constructed as to take in parts, and will pack in cases with the greatest economy of space, and so simple that any individual with ordinary care may easily put them together, each several part being marked so as to prevent any possible mistake, thus affording merchants the opportunity of shipping the most perfect of perambulators at a minimum cost.

PERAMBULATORS, BASSINETTES, & INVALID CARRIAGES of Modern Design and at lowest prices.

Illustrated Price List Free on Application.

PHILIP BLEE, Newcastle Works, Basford, Nottingham, England.

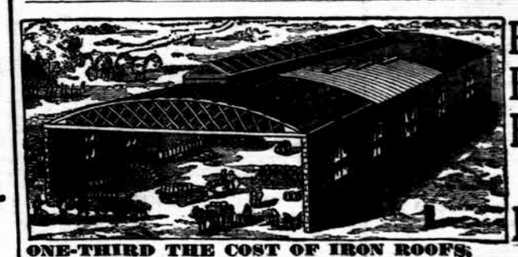
Not an Emulsion and consequently does not contain an equal quantity of (or any) water charged for at the price of Oil.

MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.

Has the natural very pale colour & the slight taste, a pleasant one.

Preserved in its pristine purity by Capsuled bottles.

The pure world renowned Oil, perfected in one operation, consequently needing no after manipulations—usually covers for imperfections.



ONE-THIRD THE COST OF IRON ROOFS.
MUCH COOLER. LASTS FAR LONGER.
CONSTRUCTION MOST SIMPLE.
THOROUGHLY WATER-PROOF.
THIS FELT IS A PERFECT NON-CONDUCTOR OF HEAT.

M'TEAR & Co., Limited,
Roofing Felt Manufacturers, BELFAST, GREAT BRITAIN.
Manufacturers also of Felt for Coating Boilers, Steam Pipes, &c.

FELT ! FELT ! FELT ! for Roofing Go-downs, &c.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

NOTICES.

Chlorosis-Wasting diseases

Poorness of Blood

No one should be without

AROUD'S WINE

of Iron, cinchona

& of soluble meat

Of all ferruginous preparations, this one is by far the most efficacious, as it contains all the regenerative principles for making bone, blood and muscle.

Brou's Injection hygienic

infallible, and preservative

Cures promptly, without additional means, all recent or chronic discharges of the urinary organs. Sold in Paris by J. FERRÉ (successor to Brou), Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu.

VERITABLE RICORD'S

CAPSULES

of Copaiba & tar

These capsules possess the tonic properties of tar combined with the antiblennorrhagic action of copaiba. They do not fatigue the stomach and do not produce diarrhœa or nausea. They constitute the remedy par excellence in the treatment of discharges whether recent or chronic.

SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS

WHOLESALE : J. FERRÉ, Successor to Favrot, Brou and Aroud

Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu, PARIS

THE BEST

of Anti-Bilious Remedies

Dr GUILLIÉ'S

Elixir & Pills

have been used with the greatest success for over **60 YEARS** in cases of Constipation, Liver Complaints, Painful digestion, Epidemics, Fevers, Diseases of the Stomach, etc., etc.

The genuine Dr Guillié's Elixir and Pills bear the signature Paul Gage.

Wholesale: PAUL GAGE, M.D. 9, rue de Grenelle-St-Germain, Paris

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS.

ANTI-EPIDEMIC

The only Hygienic Disinfectant

PHENOL-BOBŒUF

MONTYON PRIZE GIVEN BY THE INSTITUTE OF FRANCE

Indispensable for HOSPITALS and SICK ROOMS

PREVENTS the SPREADING OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

No one should be without it.

PERFUMED PHENOL-BOBŒUF for toilet use.
PHENOL-BOBŒUF, Dentifrice.
PHENOL-BOBŒUF, Soap.

Wholesale : PHENOL-BOBŒUF, 61, Faubg Poissonnière, PARIS

SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS

Scrofulous, Syphilitic Skin Diseases

SUCCESSFULLY CURED BY

Dr GIBERT'S

Depuratory iodorised

DRAGÉES & SYRUP

AUGENDRE, chemist, Maisons-Laffitte (Paris)

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS

Dr FRANCK'S grains of Health!

VERITABLES GRAINS de Santé du docteur FRANCK

CONSTIPATION!
HEADACHE!
CONGESTION!

The most SUCCESSFUL REMEDY Insist upon having annexed label, printed in four colours

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS

Wholesale, LEROY, 91, Rue des Petits-Champs, Paris.

ASTHMA & CATARRH

CURED BY THE

Cigarettes Espic

Oppression, Suffocating, Coughs, Colds, Chest Neuralgia, &c.

Madras : Barrie & Cº ; Bombay : Kemp & Cº ; Calcutta : Dumaine

WHOLESALE : PARIS, J. ESPIC, 20, rue Saint-Lazare, 20

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS.

ALL ILLNESSES

for which Cod Liver oil is prescribed are cured by the

Fucoglycine Gressy

The only remedy of its kind containing all the principles of **Cod Liver Oil** and having an agreeable flavour

Approved by the United Medical Profession

Awarded various Medals

DOSE { For children,—One teaspoonfull night and morning. For adults.—One tablespoonfull night and morning.

Many **Testimonials** received

Gout, Stone, Gravel, Rheumatism

Can only be cured by **Lythia Ch. LE PERDRIEL'S** effervescing granulated salts of **Lythia**, taken in small doses are a sure remedy for **Stone, Gravel**, etc.

LE PERDRIEL'S

Adhesive Blistering Tissue

Dr REBOULLEAU'S

THAPSIA REVULSIVE PLASTER

None other allowed in the Hospitals

SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS

WHOLESALE : LE PERDRIEL & Cº, Paris

SPLENDID OCCASION.

TO make room for another Fresh Consignment, MESSRS. FAVRE-LEUBA & Co. will sell their FAMOUS KEY WINDING RAILWAY GUARDS' WATCHES at the following unprecedented LOW PRICES :—

Rs. **30** 3 Years' Guarantee.

Metal Open Face, Patent Lever, Fully-Jewelled, Powerful Works Bold Hands and Figures, 20 lines size, the case guaranteed never to tarnish. A Wonderful Timekeeper.

Rs. **35** 3 Years' Guarantee.

Same as above ¾ Plate, 22 lines size.

SENT POST FREE TO ANY PART OF INDIA AND BURMAH.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,

BOMBAY.

SOUTHALL'S

COD LIVER OIL

(A1 BRAND)

FIVE GOLD MEDALS.

Recommended by the leading London Physicians for its absolute purity

SOUTHALL'S Cod Liver Oil Fisheries at Balstad, Norway, are amongst the most important in the world. Some 350 boats and 1,200 men being employed in this industry.

ASK FOR SOUTHALL'S COD LIVER OIL

(A1 BRAND)

The SWEETEST, WHITEST, and most DIGESTIBLE.

The *Lancet* says "This Oil appears to us as good as possible, it is wonderful how little taste it possesses." *A Pamphlet of Testimonials from eminent medical men may be obtained through Agents.*

SUPPLIED WHOLESALE DIRECT BY THE MANUFACTURERS,

SOUTHALL BROS. AND BARCLAY,

BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND;

OR BY THEIR WHOLESALE AGENTS,

BALLANTINE & Co., Bombay; ESOOFALLY HIPTOLLA, 10 Radha Bazar, Calcutta; H. J. RUSTOMJEE, Karachi; McDOWELL & Co., Madras.

Agents in BOMBAY,

Messrs. COOPER, MADON & CO., KEMP & CO., LIMITED, THOMPSON & TAYLOR, S. J. NOBLE & CO.

Sold throughout INDIA in Half-Pint and Pint Bottles, by Chemists and Dealers.

MRS. NEUMAN'S

BABY LINEN WAREHOUSE,

35, MEDOWS STREET,

BOMBAY.

From a Newly-born Baby to a Child 10 years old completely equipped.

FRESH ENGLISH GOODS

RECEIVED EVERY WEEK.

PRICE LISTS SENT ON APPLICATION.

SLACK & BROWNLOW'S

CANNING WORKS MANCHESTER. **FILTERS**

THE ONLY FILTERS PROVEN BY ANALYSIS.

BEWARE

OF DRINKING WATER which has not been thoroughly Filtered; as, besides Lead, Lime in excess, and other mineral impurities, most waters contain either sewage, the eggs of intestinal worms, and hydatid disease, or the

GERMS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES such as Cholera, Dysentery, Typhoid Fever, &c.

Repeated analyses have proved that

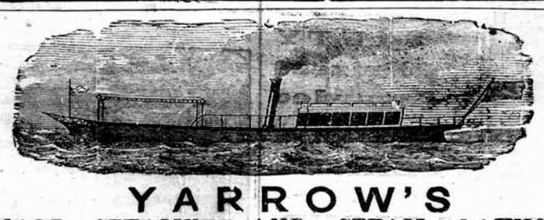
MAWSON'S

NEW PATENT FILTER

removes all these impurities, and that it is the only efficient, practical and scientifically reliable Filter.

Proprietors—Mawson, Swan & Weddell, Newcastle-on-Tyne, England.

Agents—KEMP & Co., LIMITED, CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.



YARROW'S

SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES.

Screw Steamers with speeds ranging up to 30 miles an hour.

Paddle Steamers with draft ranging down to 6 inches of water.

Stern Wheel Steamers with very shallow draft especially suitable for river navigation.

MACHINERY CONSTRUCTED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD

YARROW & CO., POPLAR, LONDON, E.

Builders of the Stern Wheel Steamers used by the British Government for the Nile Expedition.

DUNNETT AND CO.,

BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS.

WE have now in stock a choice selection of LADIES' BOOTS and SHOES, of which the following are afew :—

LADIES' PATENT COURT SHOES, the best quality satin-lined, stylish, and beautifully finished, Rs. 9-8 per pair.

LADIES' COURT SHOES, in glacé kid; also in Bronze with richly-beaded toes. Rs. 6-8 to 9-8

LADIES' SATIN SHOES, in various Colours and of the best quality.

LADIES' WALKING (OXFORD) SHOES, in glacé kid, stylish, light, and strong. Rs. 9-8 to 10-8.

LADIES' BUTTON BOOTS, in glove kid, calf kid, and glacé, very durable. Rs. 12-8 to 14-8.

LAWN-TENNIS SHOES, "DERMATINE" and "CHAMPION," in Black leather, Brown, White, and Blue canvas, and in all sizes. Rs. 8-8, 9-8, 10-8, etc. etc.

Please apply for our New Price List.

GLOBE STOPPERED BOTTLES,

At Greatly Reduced Prices.

Manufactured by DAN RYLANDS (late Codd & Rylands), the celebrated maker of Codd's Globe Stoppered Bottles in special strength of Glass, for which the name of "Rylands," and "No. 4," are world-renowned.

RYLANDS' Valve Bottle, Acme Bottle, and Codd's Bottle ARE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Reduced Prices.

To hold	Valve Bott.	Acme Bott.	Codd's Bott.
5 oz.	22/	15/6	16/
7 ,,	22/	17/6	17/
10 ,,	24/	18/6	18/
12 ,,	25/	19/6	19/
14 ,,	25/	19/6	19/
16 ,,	25/	20/6	20/

Per gross, net Cash, f.o.b. Cases extra.

Wire-bound Boxes.

RYLANDS' Patent Wire-bound Boxes are far superior to hoop-ironed boxes, which catch and drag against everything they come in contact with. In the Wire-bound Boxes the wire lays in a groove, and is protected from heat and rust. The Wire-bound Boxes are the strongest, lightest, and neatest in the Trade. *Catalogues Free.*

SOLE MAKER:

DAN RYLANDS (late Codd & Rylands), BARNSLEY, England.

Saw Bench, Improved Patent. The very best Saw Bench in the Market.

The most Economical Steam Engine made, 1 to 5 h.-p. Testimonials from all users.

YATES & SMITH,

HALIFAX, ENGLAND,

Makers of Patent Rising Top Circular Saw Benches, Patent Velomotor Steam Engines, Improved Mortising and Boring Machines, and General Engineers' Tools.

THREE PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED. LISTS FREE ON APPLICATION. CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE

In consequence of Imitations of THE WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have to request that Purchasers see that the Label on every bottle bears their Signature thus—

Lea & Perrins

without which no bottle of the original WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE is genuine.

Ask for LEA and PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

TILES & MOSAICS of all description for ENTRANCE HALLS, VERANDAHS Ornamental & Glazed Tiles for covering Walls, Baths, &c. &c.

THE CAMPBELL TILE Co.

206, Gt PORTLAND St. LONDON

DUBLIN 1872 VIENNA 1873 PARIS 1878 MELBOURNE 1880

SPECIAL DESIGNS and Catalogues free on Application

MANUFACTORY STOKE on TRENT, ENGLAND.

Highest Award at International Inventions Exhibition.

RODGERS' PULLEYS

(REGISTERED).

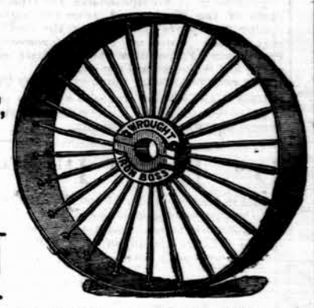
Entirely Wrought-Iron RIM, ARMS, BOSS.

THE ONLY WROUGHT-IRON PULLEY MADE.

Any Size up to 24 ft. diameter.

LIGHTEST, STRONGEST, SAFEST, AND BEST PULLEY IN THE WORLD.

60,000 IN USE.



The ONLY Pulley made which is absolutely Unbreakable.

SOLE MAKERS:

HUDSWELL, CLARKE & Co.,

RAILWAY FOUNDRY, LEEDS.

Used EXCLUSIVELY for driving the Electric Light at the Fisheries, Health, Inventions, and Colonial and Indian Exhibitions.

NOTICES.

HORSES! HORSES! Arrival of the Best Batches of Arab and Persian Horses per s.s. "King Arthur" and s.s. "Arabia" from Bussorah and Bushire.

Immediate attention of Racing Gentlemen and Horse-Breeders is earnestly requested to inspect several Fresh Batches of superior HIGH-CASTE ARAB HORSES, consisting of Chargers, Hunters, Racers, Ponies and Gal-loways, &c.; also a large number of Big Persian Horses. No. 505, Bhendy Bazaar Commission Stable, Bombay, 29th December, 1887.

DINSHAW SUNTOOK & Co.

EVERY MAN

Interested in the subject of nervous and physical debility should write at once for a valuable pamphlet of great interest to all men, explaining how the most obscure nervous and organic derangements may be successfully treated without stomach medication. The only method which is easy and pleasant, and will effect a perfect and permanent cure. Per Book Post for 3d.; in plain envelope sealed 1s. 3d. or 14 Annas. The MARSTON REMEDY CO., 289, High Holborn, London, W.C.

GOLD CREAM.

This SOLUTION OF GOLD, *without the aid of a battery*, PLATES with PURE METALLIC GOLD all articles of Silver Jewellery, Bangles, Choories, &c., by SIMPLE RUBBING, WILL stand the TEST OF FIRE, and guaranteed TO WEAR equal to SOLID GOLD for years.

FULL DIRECTIONS ACCOMPANY EVERY PARCEL.

Price **Rs. 3** only.

(TERMS—CASH or V. P. P.)

ADDRESS :—

THE IMPERIAL PHARMACY Co., LD.

BAREILLY (N. W. P.).

Gold Medal Paris, 1878

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S

STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Stationers throughout the World.

These world-famous Pens are of the highest possible quality: for sixty five years universally styled the "Best in the World"

ROSS'S ROYAL BELFAST GINGER ALE IRELAND

Bottled in Screw Wall Letters Patent.

GRIMES' TEN GUINEA OUTFIT

A MARVEL OF CHEAPNESS AND EXCELLENCE

A DINNER SERVICE in best stone China.
A BREAKFAST and TEA SERVICE in Porcelain.
A COMPLETE SERVICE OF TABLE GLASS in finest Crystal, elegant shapes.
(All the above complete for twelve persons.)
A TOILET SERVICE of superior quality.
A handsome DUPLEX TABLE LAMP.
All Packed complete in iron-bound case.

GRIMES' CANTEEN containing Electro-plate and Cutlery for 12 persons £16-16-0.

T. R. GRIMES & SON,

83, NEW BOND St., LONDON, W.

Orders may be sent direct (enclosing remittance) or through Messrs. William Watson & Co., Bombay, where in outfit can be seen.

EXTRACTUM HEPATIS MORRHUÆ

Doctor VIVIEN'S COD LIVER DRAGÉES & WINE

Composed of a concentrated Extract obtained direct from Cod's Livers, and containing all the active medicinal principles existing in them, and in Cod Liver oil.

Tow dragées, or one table spoonful of wine, are equal to one table spoonful of the best Cod Liver oil.

PRICE per bottle of 100 DRAGÉES 2/s per bottle of wine 3/s.

WHOLESALE of H. VIVIEN, Phien, PARIS.—50, Boul. de Strasbourg LONDON.—76, New Bond Street

ATKINSON'S ENGLISH PERFUMERY,

renowned for nearly a century, surpasses all others for its lasting and natural fragrance.

THREE GOLD MEDALS—PARIS, 1878, CALCUTTA, 1884, for pre-eminent excellence of quality.

ESSENCE OF WHITE ROSE
FRANGIPANNE | YLANG YLANG
STEPHANOTIS | OPAPANAX

and other well-known Perfumes are unequalled for their delightful and lasting odour

Atkinson's celebrated

EAU DE COLOGNE

Unsurpassed for its strength and delightful fragrance. It is far superior to the numerous compounds sold under the same name.

Of all Dealers, and of the Manufacturers—

J. & E. ATKINSON, 24, Old Bond Street, London.

Trade Mark—A "White Rose" in a "Golden Lyre."

FOR SALE.

I.—REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.

BY

W. WEDDERBURN, Bom. C. S.

PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.

May be had at this Office and at the Booksellers.

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.